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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. VI, No. 9 September 1957

THE ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF JUTE PRODUCTION

by RALPH CLARK

Cash Crops and Subsistence Farming

Many agricultural crops are grown for direct consumption by the farmer and his family. However, this type of subsistence farming often includes other crops — or in many cases only one other crop — which are grown for sale, usually for export. The size of such cash crops, and the price they fetch, may therefore largely determine the cash income of the region and often also the foreign exchange earnings of the country in which they are produced.

The area planted to the cash crop and therefore the level of output are influenced by prices received for the commodity in the past as well as by the prices of other alternative products. The closeness and timing of this reaction varies with the length of the production cycle, investment requirements, and the ease with which production can be switched from crops grown for consumption to the cash crop and *vice versa*. An understanding of the quantitative interrelations between these prices and the size of the cash crop is important, both for economic planning in the producing countries and to consumers in importing countries. This is especially true where, owing to the ready interchangeability of the factors of production between the two types of crops and to wide fluctuations in their prices, there is a considerable variation in output from season to season.

A typical example of such a crop is jute. The bulk of the crop is grown in a comparatively limited area (East and West Bengal and the neighboring states) as a cash crop by cultivators whose main production is rice for their own requirements. There are, moreover, comprehensive, although in many respects inadequate, production and price statistics available for both jute and rice in Bengal going back over a number of years. The relation of jute production to the price of jute itself as well as to the price of rice, the main alternative crop, therefore, lends itself rather readily to detailed quantitative study. This analysis may be of interest not only for the light it throws on the economic factors affecting the size of the jute crop but also as indicating the kind of relationship that may exist in the case of other crops produced under similar economic conditions in other areas.

The fact that the size of the jute crop is largely determined by the price paid for jute in the previous season and the expected price for rice has been recognized for some time, in particular in the work of A.R. Sinha, published by the Indian Institute of Statistics, and in the (unpublished) work of the Indian Central Jute Committee. The main purpose of the following analyses is to provide quantitative measurements of this relationship, which may help in laying a firmer basis for economic policy in such circumstances.

Jute and the Rural Economy of Bengal

The industrial manufacture of jute goods, and with it the commercial importance of jute in the agricultural economy of Bengal, dates back more than a hundred years. The expansion of trade and the development of railway and steamship transportation led to a rapid increase in the demand for jute as a packaging material in the second half of

the nineteenth century. With the development of bulk handling methods and the introduction of alternative packaging materials, particularly paper, there has been no long-term increase in jute utilization since the First World War. Over the last 40 years the world jute crop has averaged 1.5 million metric tons.[1]

The requirements of the jute plant[2] with respect to soil, climate, and labor, have resulted in its cultivation remaining largely confined to Bengal and adjacent areas.[3] In the 35 years prior to the Partition of Bengal, that province accounted for 88 percent of world production, and even since Partition the Bengali crop (East and West) has been 80 percent of the world total.

By far the most important alternative crop to jute in Bengal is rice, although in recent years sugar cane production has also assumed some importance in parts of East Bengal. In the interwar years, the jute area in Bengal averaged nearly 1 million hectares and the rice area over 6 million hectares. Since Partition, about 6 percent of the cultivated area of East Bengal has been planted to jute and 80 percent to rice.

In Bengal jute is planted from February to April and harvested from June to September. The growing season for *aus* paddy falls within this period but the main crop is *aman* paddy, harvested from November to January. In the lowland areas it is sown well before the jute crop is harvested, while in the "highlands" and "medium highlands" it may follow immediately on a jute crop (or on an *aus* crop). There is also a *boro* paddy crop, harvested in April.

For technical and economic reasons, only part of the cultivated area of Bengal is suitable for jute cultivation. For practical purposes the maximum area can be said to be 2 million hectares (of which 1.8 million in East Bengal), which was the actual area planted in 1940, when the incentive to plant jute was quite exceptional. At the same time, there are certain lands, mostly *char* lands, which are so low that paddy cannot be grown on them, and these are normally planted to jute.

The area in which the grower (*ryot*) has a choice between planting jute or paddy,[4] in the light of his appraisal of prospective market factors at harvest time, is therefore very large in relation to the average area under jute, though not of course in relation to the average rice area. The extent of this area of choice is indicated by the fact that as little as 538,000 hectares of jute were harvested in Bengal in the 1920/21 season and, ignoring the exceptional area in 1940/41, as much as 1.4 million hectares in the 1926/27 season.

Within the limits discussed above, land, labor, and equipment are readily interchangeable between paddy cultivation and jute cultivation. Moreover, during the last 50 years, there have not been in Bengal important changes in agricultural practices which would have seriously affected the relative cost of growing rice or jute. Improvements in planting methods, seed selection, and equipment are of comparatively recent origin and have not, as yet, had a general effect on costs or yields. In other words, the relative yields of paddy or jute that the *ryot* may expect from a specific piece of land and the relative costs of producing paddy or jute may be considered to have been constant factors. The main determinants of the *ryot*'s choice whether to grow more paddy or more jute in any particular season may, therefore, be expected to be the relative prices he hopes to get for these two crops at harvest time.

Whereas jute is grown for sale, paddy in Bengal is normally grown to meet the food requirements of the *ryot* and his family and if much of his land is planted to jute, he will have to buy part of his own rice requirements. For the average jute grower the possibility of having surplus rice for sale simply does not arise, even if he planted all his land to paddy. If, therefore, the price of rice can be considered "largely to determine the opportunity costs of using land for jute production, because rice production is normally foregone in order to grow jute,"[5] it is the price the *ryot* expects to have to pay to buy rice, rather than the price he expects to receive in selling his paddy, which (in relation to the price of jute) would be expected to influence his planting decisions. In fact, the need for cash to purchase rice in the lean three months or so immediately preceding the *aman* harvest, which coincides with the time when the bulk of the jute crop is marketed in the village, is a strong incentive for growing jute. The price of rice can, therefore, be considered not only as the price of an alternative crop, but, under Bengali conditions, can be taken to represent a major element in the "cost" to the *ryot* of growing jute. In practice, however, there does not appear to be an important difference between the price the cultivator expects to get for that part of his rice crop which may be surplus to his requirements and the price he expects to have to pay for rice to supplement his own production.

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[1] According to the official statistics. These are known to understate the actual size of the crop, but have been used in the absence of a consistent series of trade estimates covering the periods being considered.

[2] *Corchorus capsularis* yielding white jute and *Corchorus olitorius* yielding tossa jute, which is more or less reddish in color depending on where it is grown.

[3] Production in countries outside India and Pakistan (excluding China) amounts to only 50,000 tons, of which half is produced in Brazil.

[4] Even though *aman* paddy is planted much later than jute, an *aman* crop is often foregone in order to plant jute, in North Bengal almost invariably so.

[5] F. C. Shorter, "Jute Production Policies of India and Pakistan," *Indian Economic Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, July 1955.

Relation Between Jute Area and Production and the Prices of Jute and Rice

In accordance with the analysis, variations in the Bengali jute area from season to season should be closely related to the *ryot*'s expectation of jute and rice prices at harvest time. This hypothesis may be expressed algebraically as follows:

$$(A) = f(ePj,\ ePr)$$

where A is the Bengali jute area and ePj and ePr are the expected prices of jute and rice, respectively.

Agricultural producers generally base their expectations of prices at harvest time on the actual prices prevailing at or before the time planting decisions are taken. The assumption that expected prices are systematically related to prices in some period preceding planting must necessarily form a part of any single equation analysis of this kind. (The many studies made elsewhere have yielded no grounds for rejecting such a hypothesis.) The extent to which this assumption does not hold true in the period included in the analysis will, of course, be reflected in the closeness with which subsequent changes in the jute area or production can be forecast from carlier price relations. [6]

For the sake of simplicity, the (unweighted) seasonal [7] average price for the preceding crop (the price paid to producers in the case of jute and the retail price in the jute growing areas in the case of rice) may be used to represent expected prices of the net crop at harvest time. Since both jute and rice prices vary widely, ranging from 3 to 30 rupees per maund over the past 45 years, a given change in the jute area may be expected, on the average, to be more closely associated with a *proportional* than with an *absolute* change in prices, i.e., by the ratio of one price to the other.

This will also be expected because an extension of the jute area in any season will take place on land progressively less suitable for planting jute, or progressively more suitable for growing rice, and because the danger of overplanting jute and thereby jeopardizing the *ryot*'s rice supply will be greater the larger the proportion of his land devoted to jute. A given proportionate increment in price of jute or rice) is therefore assumed to be associated with an absolute increment in area, which increment is, of course, proportionately smaller the greater the value of the independent variable. [8]

Since the two partial regression coefficients do not, in the analyses undertaken (see below), differ from each other by more than the size of their standard errors, the statistical evidence is not inconsistent with the assumption that the magnitude of the effect on the jute area of a percentage change in the price of rice is the same as that of an identical change in the price of jute. It would therefore be feasible to express the independent variables in the form of a ratio, which has been done for the sake of simplicity in the latest FAO Commodity Bulletin on jute, [9] giving rather similar results. For East Bengal, however, the sample has been split into two periods (prewar and postwar), giving rather too small a sample to be useful for prediction. A multiple correlation analysis, as has been attempted here, does result in a somewhat lower standard error of estimate.

The jute crop is, of course, the product of the total area and the average yield per hectare. Variations in yield per hectare do not appear to have been influenced by economic factors, as they are hardly under the *ryot*'s control. Such variations, moreover, have been moderate in comparison with variations in the area, although the official statistics probably understate the extent of variations in actual yields.

As variations in average yields appear to be more or less random, the relation between the jute crop and prices of jute and rice may be expected to have the same regression upon jute and rice prices as the jute area would have, although the correlation may be somewhat lower. For forecasting purposes it is, of course, the explanation of variations in the crop which is the more interesting.

A Quantitative Measure of the Relation of Jute Production to Changes in Jute and Rice Prices

Period considered and geographic area covered

With the Partition of 1947, Bengal ceased to be a single economic unit. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the Partition itself modified the relationship between prices and the jute area or crop, although the economic consequences of the Partition undoubtedly affected prices, particularly rice prices. Pre-Partition price series have been selected to be as nearly comparable with the series available for East Bengal since the Partition, in order to permit an analysis for East Bengal, which prior to Partition accounted for 90 percent of the Bengali crop.

In an attempt to measure the basic economic relationships, an analysis was made of the jute area in Bengal for about 30 seasons prior to the introduction of area licensing. The analysis was limited to Bengal, because even though jute prices may

[6] This is measured statistically by the standard error of the estimate of the area (as estimated from the regression equation).

[7] The jute season runs from 1 July to 30 June.

[8] The algebraic expression of this hypothesis may be stated as follows:

$$(A_{t_1}) = a + b_1 \log Pj_{t_0} - b_2 \log Pr_{t_0}$$

where A is the estimated jute area in season t_1 and Pj_{t_0} and Pr_{t_0} are the prices of jute and rice respectively in the previous season (t_0).

[9] FAO Commodity Bulletin No. 28, *Jute, a Survey of Markets, Manufacturing and Production*, Rome, 1957.

have been much the same throughout India, retail prices of rice certainly varied considerably from one part of Northeast India to another, and a somewhat more elaborate analysis would be required to give satisfactory results for an all-Indian (pre-Partition) analysis. The beginning of this period more or less coincides with the end of the upward trend in jute production; comparable series of jute prices in secondary markets are, in any case, not available prior to the 1910/11 season.

To avoid any ambiguity about the relationship between prices and area, only the period in which there were no official restrictions on planting have been included in the analysis for Bengal. However, an analysis for East Bengal must, if it is to be useful for forecasting purposes, be largely based on years subsequent to 1941; area licensing was introduced in 1941 and its effect, if any, must, in so far as it is not correlated with prices in the previous season, either be specifically introduced into the equation or form part of the unexplained residuals. It is generally agreed by the Government and trade that licensing regulations have not, in fact, been enforced, except to some extent in the 1953/54 season and possibly in 1941/42. There would appear to be no *a priori* reasons for supposing that area licensing has, in fact, modified the area response to prices.[10] A second area analysis has, therefore, been made for East Bengal covering the entire period for which area and crop data or estimates are available, that is to say from 1931/32.

The seasons 1940/41 to 1943/44 have been omitted from the area analyses. In expectation of a heavy wartime demand and of the imposition of area licensing on a 1940 basis, an exceptional area was planted and an even larger one recorded in 1940/41; and the 1943/44 season immediately followed the Bengal rice famine. The inclusion of these years in the crop analyses does not seriously alter the results.

Three analyses have been made for the crop: one for India and Pakistan covering the years from 1911/12, purely for illustrative purposes, one for Bengal for the same period, for comparison with the area analysis, and one for East Bengal covering the years from 1931/32, which may be found useful for forecasting purposes. The 1955/56 and 1956/57 seasons have been omitted in all cases, as area and crop figures for these years have not yet been revised by the East Pakistani Government.

Results of the analyses

The statistical findings are discussed in the statistical appendix. The analyses for the area and crop in East Bengal are of the most immediate practical interest and the main results of these analyses are therefore summarized in Table 1 and in Figures 1-4. Because of the mathematical limitations imposed on the relation by the form of the equation selected, a given *percentage* change in either jute or rice prices in one season is associated, on the average, with an absolute change in the jute area or crop in the following season. The relationship measured for the period studied was found to be as follows: when jute prices rose from one season to another by 50 percent and rice prices remained unchanged, 160,000 hectares more were, on the average, sown to jute in East Bengal in the following season, and the crop was, on the average, 260,000 metric tons larger. When jute prices fell by 50 percent, with no change in rice prices, the area next season was cut, on the average, by 270,000 hectares and the crop fell by 450,000 tons. An increase in rice prices, of course, discourages the planting of jute: an increase of 50 percent in rice prices was, on the average, associated with a decline

Table 1. — East Bengal: Average Net Change in Jute Area and Crop Associated with a Given Percentage Change in Jute and Rice Prices in the Previous Season over the Season Before

Percentage change in price of jute	Average change		Percentage change in price of rice	Average change	
	In jute area	In jute crop		In jute area	In jute crop
%	*1 000 ha.*	*1 000 m. t.*	%	*1 000 ha.*	*1 000 m. t.*
+ 100	+ 270	+ 447	+ 100	— 309	— 484
+ 90	+ 250	+ 414	+ 90	— 286	— 448
+ 80	+ 229	+ 379	+ 80	— 262	— 410
+ 70	+ 207	+ 342	+ 70	— 236	— 370
+ 60	+ 183	+ 303	+ 60	— 209	— 328
+ 50	+ 158	+ 262	+ 50	— 181	— 283
+ 40	+ 131	+ 217	+ 40	— 150	— 235
+ 30	+ 102	+ 169	+ 30	— 117	— 183
+ 20	+ 70	+ 118	+ 20	— 81	— 127
+ 10	+ 37	+ 62	+ 10	— 42	— 67
0	0	0	0	0	0
— 10	— 42	— 68	— 10	+ 47	+ 74
— 20	— 88	— 144	— 20	+ 100	+ 156
— 30	— 140	— 230	— 30	+ 160	+ 249
— 40	— 200	— 330	— 40	+ 228	+ 357
— 50	— 271	— 447	— 50	+ 310	+ 484

[10] Because of the Partition of Bengal in 1947 and the absence of data for East Bengal alone prior to 1931, it is not possible to make a straightforward comparison between the parameters of the regression equations of the area on jute and rice prices in pre-licensing and post-licensing periods, which might give an indication of the extent, if any, to which differences in the values of the two sets of parameters might be attributed to the effect of area licensing. All that can be said, on the basis of comparing the various area and crop analyses shown below, is that the differences in the values of the regression coefficients are no greater than would be expected as the result of chance fluctuations in sampling alone.

However, the economic significance of area licensing can be quite simply tested by relating the licensed area itself to the actual jute area (as reported by the Government). This test cannot be conclusive as it must be limited to the eight seasons since Partition for which consistent data are available, but it does support the evidence that area licensing had not been enforced (even "morally"). Variations in the actual jute area are, of course, related to variations in the licensed area; in the period that has elapsed since the Partition, 70 percent of the variance in the actual jute area is associated with the variance in the licensed area. But area restrictions have economic significance only if variations in the actual area can be attributed to changes in the licensed area which are *not* influenced by the same economic factors (viz., jute and rice prices), as those which influenced the actual area. In fact, since the Partition, the correlation between the actual area and the licensed area, in so far as the latter is not correlated with jute and rice prices in the previous season, appears to be zero. In algebraic terms:

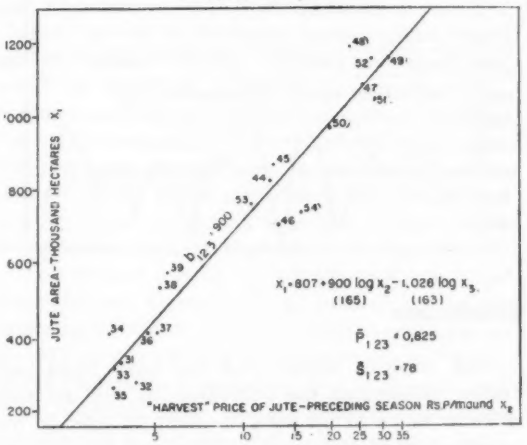
$$r_{a\frac{1}{p}}(1\text{-}bp) = 0$$

where a is the jute area, l the licensed area, and p the ratio of jute to rice prices in the previous season. On the basis of the statistical evidence, it would seem, therefore, that the influence of jute licensing on the relation between jute and rice prices and the actual area can be ignored.

of 180,000 hectares in the jute area in the following season and of 280,000 metric tons in the jute crop. With a change between two successive seasons of jute prices up to 50 percent and rice prices down 50 percent, the net effect would be an increase in the jute area of about 340,000 hectares, on the average.

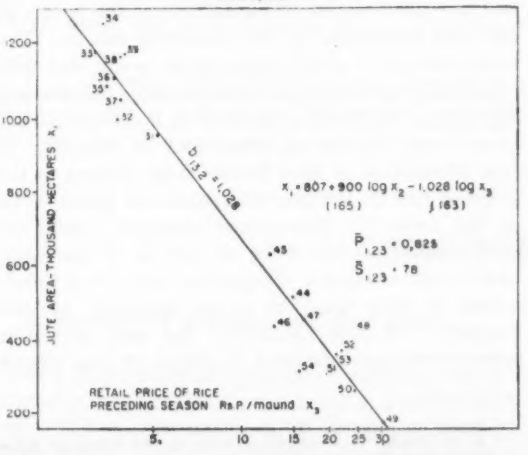
These relationships are further illustrated in Figures 1-4 which show the average *net* relationship between the jute area (or the crop) and the price of jute or the price of rice, respectively, in the previous season while holding constant the effect of changes in the other variable. The extent to which the individual observations included in the sample deviated from this average relationship is

Figure 1. — Net relation between East Bengali jute area (X_1) and harvest price of jute in preceding season (X_2) - Equation 2, 1931/32-1939/40 and 1944/45-1954/55 [1]


JUTE AREA-THOUSAND HECTARES X_1
"HARVEST" PRICE OF JUTE-PRECEDING SEASON Rs.P./mound X_2
$b_{12.3} = 900$
$X_1 = 807 + 900 \log X_2 - 1.028 \log X_3$
(165) (163)
$\bar{P}_{1.23} = 0.825$
$S_{1.23} = .78$

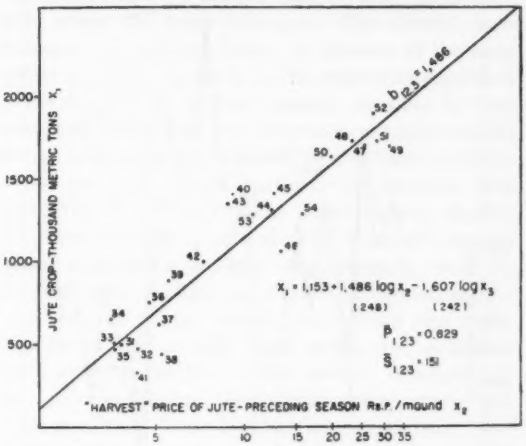
[1] Assuming the price of rice to be constant.

Figure 2. — Net relation between East Bengali jute area (X_1) and retail price of rice in preceding season (X_3) - Equation 2, 1931/32-1939/40 and 1944/45-1954/55 [1]


JUTE AREA-THOUSAND HECTARES X_1
RETAIL PRICE OF RICE PRECEDING SEASON Rs.P./mound X_3
$b_{13.2} = 1.028$
$X_1 = 807 + 900 \log X_2 - 1.028 \log X_3$
(165) (163)
$\bar{P}_{1.23} = 0.825$
$S_{1.23} = .78$

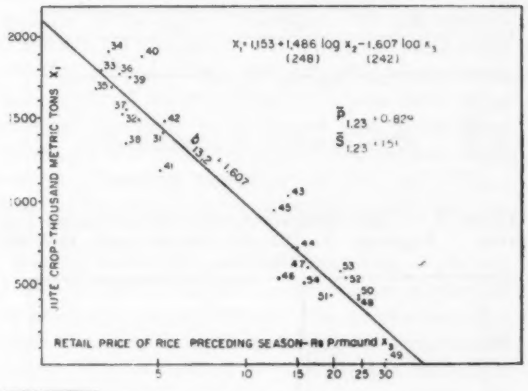
[1] Assuming the price of jute to be constant.

Figure 3. — Net relation between East Bengali jute crop (X_1) and harvest price of jute in preceding season (X_2) - Equation 5, 1931/32-1953/54 [1]


JUTE CROP-THOUSAND METRIC TONS X_1
"HARVEST" PRICE OF JUTE-PRECEDING SEASON Rs.P./mound X_2
$b_{12.3} = 1,486$
$X_1 = 1,153 + 1,486 \log X_2 - 1,607 \log X_3$
(248) (242)
$\bar{P}_{1.23} = 0.829$
$S_{1.23} = 151$

[1] Assuming the price of rice to be constant.

Figure 4. — Net relation between East Bengali jute crop (X_1) and retail price of rice in preceding season (X_3) - Equation 5, 1931/32-1953/54 [1]


JUTE CROP-THOUSAND METRIC TONS X_1
RETAIL PRICE OF RICE PRECEDING SEASON-Rs P./mound X_3
$b_{13.2} = 1,607$
$X_1 = 1,153 + 1,486 \log X_2 - 1,607 \log X_3$
(248) (242)
$\bar{P}_{1.23} = 0.829$
$S_{1.23} = 151$

[1] Assuming the price of jute to be constant.

also apparent from these charts (see also Figures 6 and 7). Thus Figure 1 shows the net relationship between the jute area in East Bengal and the price of jute in the previous season, when the price of rice is held constant, in this case at the mean of the observations included in the sample. A change in the price of rice, from the mean, would shift the whole regression line up or down. Similarly, Figure 2 shows the average net relation between the jute area and rice prices, when jute prices are at the mean of the observations included in the sample. The two charts are therefore to be thought of as two cuts of a regression plane, with the *area* read off the vertical scale and prices read off the two perpendicular horizontal scales. In the same way, Figures 3 and 4 are two cuts from a regression plane relating the jute *crop* to prices of jute and rice.

Figure 5. — Bengal: Actual and estimated jute area - Equation 1, 1911/12-1939/40

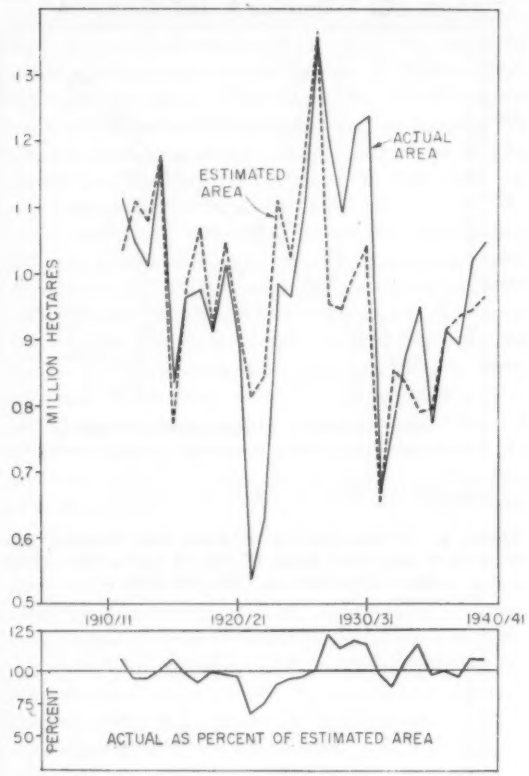


Figure 6. — East Bengal: Actual and estimated jute area - Equation 2, 1931/32-1939/40 and 1944/45-1954/55

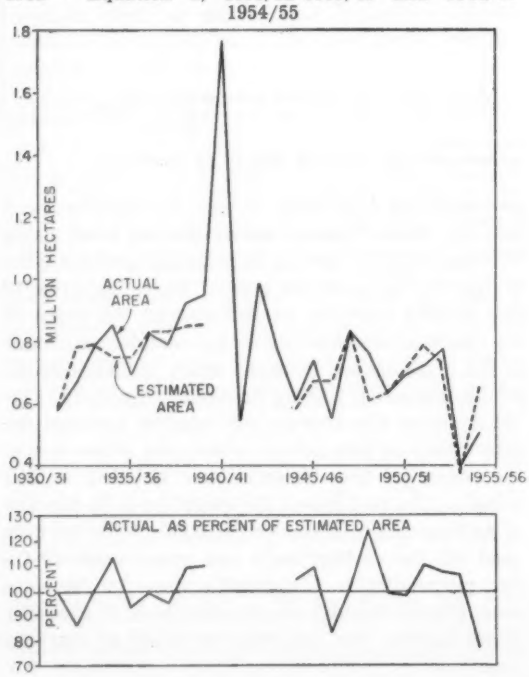
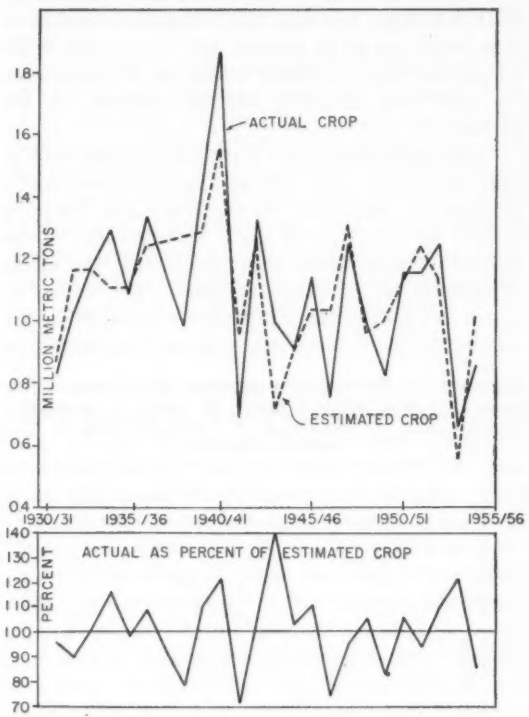


Figure 7. — East Bengal: Actual and estimated jute crop - Equation 5, 1931/32-1953/54



Conclusions

The analysis shows that the most important factor influencing the cultivator in his decision of how much of his area to plant to jute, is his expectation of the level of jute and rice prices, which, in practice, is based upon the level of prices in the season in which the jute is planted. On the basis of the data available 68 percent of the variance in both the (East Bengali) jute area and the jute crop were explained by the levels of jute and rice prices in the preceding season. The area response to price expectations is not seriously modified by variations in average yields per hectare. The (price) elasticity of production is comparatively large, with the partial coefficient of elasticity of jute production in East Bengal with respect to the price of jute in the previous season at about + 0.6 at the mean. [11] The partial elasticity coefficient with respect to the price of rice is of the same order (but, of course, of opposite sign). It is interesting to note that the price elasticity of the "supply" of jute (including the end of season carry-over) was estimated by Sinha 16 year ago, [12]

[11] Based on equation (5). See Table 2.
[12] A. R. Sinha, "A Preliminary Note on the Effect of Price on the Future Supply of Raw Jute," *Sankhya*, Vol. 5, part 4, Calcutta, December 1941.

using deflated jute prices as his independent variable, at 0.65. As prices of jute, like those of all textile raw materials, fluctuate rather widely from season to season, the extent of the area response itself results in rather wide fluctuations in output.

To some extent these fluctuations tend to perpetuate themselves. Although it is difficult to make a significant estimate of the price elasticity of demand for raw jute, it would appear to be rather low.[13] A large crop would, therefore, tend to depress prices considerably, as the increase in purchases brought about by a given fall in price would be small; and conversely a short crop would tend to drive up prices considerably. Although it is obscured by exogenous factors, such as the price of rice on the supply side and the general level of business activity on the demand side, there does appear to be something of a "cobweb" effect: a high price of jute in one season tends to result in a large crop in the following season, which would tend to depress the price, resulting in a small crop, and so on. Moreover, as the price elasticity of production would appear to be greater than the price elasticity of demand (for the entire jute crop), these fluctuations in prices and in the crop have a tendency to get wider and wider, until some event occurs to bring the system more into balance, when the widening cycle of fluctuations is resumed.

One obvious use of an output analysis is, of course, in crop forecasting. As pointed out by the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association at the 1957 annual meeting of the Association: "Speculation thrives on uncertainty, and in the jute and gunny trade the most uncertain factor has always been the size of the jute crop." For instance, using equations (2) and (5), the estimate of the Pakistani jute area and crop in the 1956/57 season, based on the prices for the 1955/56 season, would be 670,000 $\pm$ 190,000 acres and 5.75 million $\pm$ 800,000 bales. The government forecast for that season is only 487,000 acres, but there is every reason to believe that this figure will be substantially revised upwards, as it would indicate an average yield of a little under 3½ bales per acre. The official crop forecast is 5.5 million bales. A forecast of the crop can be made on the basis of the regression equation at the beginning of the season, as soon as the necessary price data are available, several months earlier than official forecasts on the basis of plot-to-plot or even sample surveys. By relating jute production to prices at some point midway during the previous season, instead of to seasonal average prices, reasonably reliable crop forecasts could be obtained even further in advance of the harvest.

So long as prices remain well within the range covered in the sample, and production practices and conditions in the region remain substantially the same as during the period under study, the error resulting from making estimates from new observations may be expected to be of the same order as during the period studied. It was not found necessary to make any allowance in these analyses for changes in agricultural techniques which would have affected the basic cost relationships of the crops in question, and this absence of technical development will often be found to be a feature of small-scale agriculture in underdeveloped countries when dealing with past data. It is however, fervently to be hoped that agricultural techniques will change in these countries and, when they do, forecasts based on an analysis of past data can be expected to be progressively less reliable.

Equally important as crop forecasting is the use of the analyses to give a more precise picture of the economic relationships in the production of a major cash crop to serve as a basis for government policy. If it is desired to regulate the output of jute, for instance, it is not enough to control jute prices, as in this case rice prices appear to have as great an influence on the amount of land sown to jute as do jute prices.

With certain modifications this kind of approach may well be applicable to other cash crops grown under conditions where there are few alternative uses for land and labor.

[13] T. P. Chatterjee and A. R. Sinha have estimated the price elasticity of the "foreign" demand for raw jute at 0.4, but on the basis of a rather unstable multiple regression equation. "A Statistical Study of the Foreign Demand for Raw Jute," *Sankhya*, Vol. 5, part 4, December 1941.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

1. *A Measure of Fluctuations over Time*

There is no accepted measure of variation which satisfactorily describes the variation in a series over time. The coefficient of variation measures variations with respect to the mean; but what is wanted in this case is some measure of fluctuations from year to year. The squares of the first differences between the consecutive observations have accordingly been summed and divided by the number of observations (n - 1, since the number of the differences will be one less than the number of the original observations) and, to eliminate the year-to-year fluctuations attributable to any long-

term (linear) trend in the data, the square of the sum of the differences divided by the number of observations (n - 1) has been subtracted. The square root of the difference, which we may call the "standard oscillation," in the Bengali jute area in the last 45 seasons (excluding the years 1940/41-1943/44) is 200,000 hectares. Dividing this "standard oscillation" by the arithmetic mean of the series to give a "coefficient of oscillation," the result is 21.3 percent, which compares with a coefficient of variation of 19.6 percent. The coefficient of oscillation, as defined above, for the Bengali jute crop in the same period is 25 percent. The algebraic expression of this coefficient of oscillation may be stated as follows:

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma (x_1 - x_0)^2}{n-1} - \left[\frac{\Sigma (x_1 - x_0)}{n-1}\right]^2}}{M_x} \times 100$$

where $(x_1 - x_0)$ are the first differences, on the number of observations in the series, and M_x the arithmetic mean of the series.

2. *Results of the Output Analyses*

AREA

(i) *Bengal 1911/12-1939/40*

The result of the area analysis for undivided Bengal may be expressed by the following equation:

$$(1)\quad (X_1) = 615 + \underset{(208)}{1{,}204} \log X_2 - \underset{(290)}{896} \log X_3$$

$$\bar{P}_{1\cdot 23} = 0.735$$
$$\bar{S}_{1\cdot 23} = 126$$

where (X_1) is the (estimated) Bengal jute area (in season t) in thousand hectares

X_2 is the average "harvest" price of jute in rupees per maund (in season t - 1) and

X_3 is the average retail price of rice in the jute growing areas in rupees per maund (in season t - 1).

In Bengal, in the years 1911/12-1939/40, a change of 0.1 in the logarithm of the price appears, on the average, to have been directly associated with a change of 120,000 hectares in the jute area, while a change of 0.1 in the logarithm of the price of rice appears, on the average, to have been inversely associated with a change of 90,000 hectares in the jute area. A given *percentage* change in prices is found, on the average, to be associated with a certain absolute change in area, and the change in area is *proportionately* smaller the greater the positive percentage change in price.[14]

It will be observed on figure 5, which shows the Bengali jute area compared with the area "estimated" from equation (1), that the residuals are particularly large for the seasons 1921/22 and 1922/23. It is, of course, only to be expected that the most extreme variations in the actual area should be associated with the largest unexplained residuals. In a period in which there is a collapse in commodity prices, such as occurred in 1921, the assumption that expected prices can be adequately represented by actual prices in the season in which the jute is planted is, of course, on less firm ground than in a period in which prices are more stable. Similar reasons explain, in part, the rather large residuals for the years 1927/28-1930/31, when it was (vainly) expected that prices might return to the 1925 level. This hope was finally dashed by the 1930 depression, after which the residuals are again smaller and more randomly distributed.

(ii) *East Bengal 1931/32-1939/40 and 1944/45-1954/55*

The result of the multiple correlation analysis relating the East Bengali jute area to jute and rice prices in the previous season may be expressed by the following equation:

$$(2)\quad (X_1) = 807 + \underset{(165)}{900} \log X_2 - \underset{(163)}{1{,}028} \log X_3$$

$$\bar{P}_{1\cdot 23} = 0.825$$
$$\bar{S}_{1\cdot 23} = 78$$

where (X_1) is the (estimated) East Bengali jute area in thousand hectares and X_2 and X_3 are the prices of jute and rice, respectively, as in equation (1).[15]

The interpretation of this regression equation is analogous to that of equation (1) and is summarized in Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2.

The value of the index of multiple correlation indicates that 68 percent of the variance in the

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[14] This result follows as a consequence of the semi-logarithmic equation used. The figures in parentheses below the net regression coefficients are the standard errors of those coefficients. The t ratios of the net regression coefficients are 5.775 for $b_{12\cdot 3}$ and 3.085 for $b_{13\cdot 2}$, indicating that the regression coefficients depart significantly from zero, in spite of the fact that jute and rice prices, and even more the logarithms of jute and rice prices, are obviously correlated. The index of correlation of jute and rice prices (using a logarithmic function) for the period 1910/11-1939/40 is 0.755. When both prewar and postwar years are included in the sample, the intercorrelation between jute and rice prices is obviously still greater (for the 20 years 1930/31-1938/39 and 1943/44-1953/54 the index of correlation between jute and rice prices is as high as 0.954), but as will be seen below, it has still been possible to establish significant net regressions on those prices.

[15] The t ratios of the net regression coefficients are 5.473 for $b_{12\cdot 3}$ and 6.306 for $b_{13\cdot 2}$, indicating that both net regression coefficients depart significantly from zero. The standard error of the estimate is 78,000 hectares or 11 percent of the average area in this period. The residuals appear to be reasonably randomly distributed.

East Bengali jute area in the 20 seasons under study can be considered to be explained by variations in jute and rice prices.

PRODUCTION

Three correlation analyses were run on exactly the same lines as the analyses described above, and using the same independent variables, relating the jute crop in Pakistan and India as a whole, in Bengal, and in East Bengal to the price of jute and rice in the previous season. These show that variations in the crop itself can be considered to be almost as adequately explained by variations in jute and rice prices as can variations in the area, although only the variations in area are under the *ryot*'s control. The effect of variations in average yields on variations in the size of the crop appears to be more or less random. [16]

The three crop equations as well as the two area equations are given in Table 2.

The coefficient $b_{12.3}$ relates to the logarithm of the price of jute (in the previous season), the coefficient $b_{13.2}$, which is, of course, negative in all the equations, to the logarithm of the price of rice (in the previous season). Figures in parentheses are the standard errors of the regression coefficients.

[16] The net regression of the crop in East Bengal in the years 1931/32-1953/54 on the price of jute and on the price of rice are shown in Figures 4 and 5 and a comparison between the estimated and actual values of the crop for this period is made in Figure 7.

3. *Description of Statistical Series*

The area and crop data in the following analyses are taken from official Indian and Pakistani sources. For the period 1911/12-1945/46, they are the latest revised all-India crop forecast figures as reported by the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta. For the period 1946/47-1954/55, they are the latest revised official area and crop estimates published by the Government of East Pakistan, Directorate of Jute Prices, and the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Area and crop figures for East Bengal for the years 1931/32-1945/46 have been computed by deducting the figures for West Bengal (including Cooch-Behar and Tripura), supplied by official Indian sources, in part unpublished, from the figures for undivided Bengal.

A comparison of official production figures with reported disappearance indicates that the jute crop has been understated in the official statistics — by about 10 percent on the average prior to Partition. It would appear that the errors in the East Bengali

Table 2. — Summary of Jute Area and Production Analyses

Equation	Area covered	Period	Size of sample	"a" constant	$b_{12.3}$	$b_{13.2}$	$\bar{P}_{1.23}$ index of multiple correlation	$\bar{S}_{1.23}$ standard error of estimate
AREA								
(1)	*Bengal*	1911/12–1939/40	29				0.735	
	Thousand hectares			615	1,204 (208)	896 (290)		126
	Thousand acres			1,520	2,974 (515)	2,213 (718)		311
(2)	*East Bengal*	1931/32–1939/40 and 1944/45–1954/55	20				0.825	
	Thousand hectares			807	900 (165)	1,028 (163)		78
	Thousand acres			1,995	2,223 (407)	2,539 (403)		193
CROP								
(3)	*India and Pakistan*	1911/12–1954/55	44				0.701	
	Thousand metric tons			1,134	2,018 (307)	1,770 (294)		256
	Thousand bales			6,252	11,126 (1,694)	9,757 (1,622)		1,412
(4)	*Bengal*	1911/12–1954/55	44				0.719	
	Thousand metric tons			1,079	1,812 (268)	1,714 (264)		224
	Thousand bales			5,946	9,988 (1,479)	9,450 (1,453)		1,235
(5)	*East Bengal*	1931/32–1953/54	23				0.829	
	Thousand metric tons			1,153	1,486 (248)	1,607 (242)		151
	Thousand bales			6.358	8,190 (1,368)	8,860 (1,334)		834

NOTE: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres
1 metric ton = 5.51 bales

area and crop figures have been greater since Partition — 15-20 percent on the average, according to the government's own calculation — when both jute and rice prices were also higher. The net regression coefficients in the analyses covering the post-Partition period are probably biased toward zero for this reason.

The average "harvest price" of jute for the season at Narayanganj, that is to say the price paid by the *kutcha* [17] balers, as reported by the Indian Jute Mills Association, is the most convenient series to represent prices paid to producers in the period 1910/11-1938/39. For subsequent years (from 1939/40 onwards) the seasonal provincial average price of loose white jute, bottom quality, received by growers in the interior villages (i.e, at primary markets) has been used (reported by the Directorate of Jute Prices, Government of East Pakistan).

Average retail prices of rice are available for the prewar period (1910/11-1938/39) for eight Bengali centers (from official Indian statistics) but only on a calendar year basis. The quotations for the five East Bengali centers have been averaged and the mean of the two calendar years in which the season falls has been taken to represent the seasonal average. The effect of this is to understate the extent of actual variations in rice prices in this period. For the period 1939/40-1946/47 it has been possible to obtain seasonal average retail prices of rice for the whole of Bengal from the Indian Directorate of Economics and Statistics. For the years subsequent to Partition, the East Pakistan Directorate of Jute Prices has published average retail prices on the Wednesday of each week in the main jute growing regions. The seasonal provincial average (unweighted, as in the case of jute prices) has been used in these analyses. From 1948, both jute and rice prices are in Pakistani rupees. Although rather rough, it is believed that the price series used are a fair indication of the fluctuations in prices in the markets in which the grower sells his jute and buys his rice. In interpreting the results of the analysis, however, the limitations imposed by the data on the conclusions to be drawn from those results must be borne in mind. The area, crop, and price series used will be found in appendices J and K of the FAO Commodity Bulletin on jute referred to above.

[17] Kutcha balers — shipper's agents or independent firms who press jute into kutcha ("unripe") bales for sale to local mills or to shippers.

Commodity Notes

GRAIN - EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The Common Market Treaty foresees three ways toward a common organization of agricultural markets:

(*a*) common rules on competition (dumping, cartels, government aid for exports, taxation, etc.),

(*b*) compulsory co-ordination of national market organizations, and

(*c*) a European Marketing Board.

In the first 4-6 years, agricultural trade will be promoted through long-term contracts between member countries and exporting countries. These contracts are gradually to eliminate discrimination among producers of the area and to ensure the exchange of increasing quantities, starting from the average traded in the three years preceding the year the Treaty comes into force, at prices that gradually approach those paid to producers in the importing country. (After 12-14 years, the period of transition, the difference must be eliminated.) Raw material imports from outside sources are not to be impeded, however, if processed for sale to outside countries — a clause which may become important for the flour trade.

The setting up of a common market for grain will be complicated by the wide differences between the internal production and price policies of the Six and the importance of the commodity in the agricultural economies. There is a large and expanding cereal production in the area, which as a common market would become the biggest single importer of both wheat and coarse grain, while one member (France) is usually a substantial net exporter.

The cereal policies of the Six differ widely, not so much in general motivation, as in methods, among which tariffs are of minor importance. The prices of soft wheat which the governments maintain for their farmers range from 72 dollars per ton in the Netherlands to 115 dollars in Southern Italy. Prices of coarse grain are maintained at high levels in Western Germany and (of maize) in France, whereas Italy limits protection to import duties (and licenses for the dollar area); Belgium allows coarse grain to follow international quotations; the

Netherlands secure floor prices for the domestic produce by variable special levies. France varies the wheat price according to the size of deliveries, and hence of the farm; the Italian differentiation of wheat prices between North and South is also mainly for social reasons. And even within the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (and *a fortiori* in Benelux), the grain trade is not completely decontrolled. So it seems unlikely that the establishment of the common tariff, which would be a simple average of rates existing at the beginning of 1957, and rules of competition will be considered sufficient as a substitute for all these measures. Whether amalgamation of national grain agencies or co-ordination of their operations will be chosen, will largely depend on the findings of the conference which, as soon as the Treaty comes into force, is to compare national policies and survey the resources and requirements of member nations. The general position of the Six (and of the area of the community as a whole) as producers, importers, and exporters of cereals is outlined below.

Production

The Common Market countries contain 46 percent of Western Europe's area under grain, and cereal growing has expanded in each of the five years 1951-55. (The slight 1956 recession was caused by the exceptionally cold winter.) The Six belong to the most advanced and progressive cereal growers of Western Europe, and indeed of the world. Owing to high yields per hectare, the area produces over 53 percent of Western Europe's cereal crop; average cereal yields are higher than in any region of similar size, and they are rapidly improving. This is shown in Table 1.

Even in the exceptionally unfavorable year 1956, the aggregate crop of the six countries was 10 million tons, or 26 percent, larger than in 1951, and this was due mainly to a 23 percent rise in yields.

Closely connected with the advancing economy of the area is the rapid increase in demand for livestock products and, hence, feed grain, whereas bread grain consumption per caput is decreasing in

Table 1. — Aggregate Areas under Cereals, Crops and Yields in the European Common Market Countries, Averages 1951-53 and 1954-56, and 1956

Period	Area	Production	Yield
	Thousand hectares	*Thousand m. tons*	*Quintals per hectare*
1951-53	21 058	41 458	19.7
1954-46	21 507	47 611	22.1
1956	21 395	49 094	23.0

Table 2. — Production of Bread and Feed Grain in the European Common Market Countries, Averages 1951-53 and 1954-56

Country	Bread grain [1]			Other grain		
	1951-53	1954-56	Increase	1951-53	1954-56	Increase
	Thousand tons		*Percent*	*Thousand tons*		*Percent*
France [2]	8 192	8 891	8.5	6 831	9 939	45.5
Italy	7 965	8 489	6.6	3 735	4 115	10.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	598	680	13.7	1 028	1 046	1.8
Netherlands	282	352	24.8	1 290	1 361	5.5
Germany, Western	6 284	7 029	11.9	5 253	5 709	8.7
TOTAL, SIX COUNTRIES	23 321	25 441	9.1	18 137	22 170	22.2

[1] Wheat and spelt ; for Germany, the rye crop (which averaged 3,144 and 3,776 thousand tons) is included. The delimitation is somewhat arbitrary, since, as is well known, no species, not even wheat, is used for food only, and part of the so-called feed grain crops is not used for livestock, the most important item being malting barley. — [2] Including the Saar.

by far the larger part of the area. This trend was reflected in production.

On the whole, feed grain production has increased more than bread grain crops. It should be noted that about one third of Western Germany's rye crop in normal times is used for feed. Wheat is the main crop in Italy, but even in this country feed grains have progressed more than wheat. In France, on the other hand, the average 1954-56 reflects the exceptional loss of wheat early in 1956; in the near future the wheat crop may be expected to be about equal to that of all other grains together.

Trade

Bread grain imports into the area are decreasing (see Table 3.) There were sharp declines in Belgium-Luxembourg and particularly in Italy. The recent increase in imports into France is more

Table 3. — Imports of Bread and Feed Grain in the European Common Market Countries, Averages 1951-53 and 1954-56

Country	Bread grain [1]			Other grain		
	1951-53	1954-56	Change	1951-53	1954-56	Change
	Thousand tons		*Percent*	*Thousand tons*		*Percent*
France [2]	436	804	+ 84	747	508	— 32
Italy	1 398	557	— 60	232	510	+ 120
Belgium-Luxembourg	795	610	— 25	1 017	1 364	+ 34
Netherlands	896	857	— 4	926	1 924	+ 108
Germany, Western [3]	2 566	3 041	+ 18	1 635	2 122	+ 30
TOTAL, SIX COUNTRIES	6 082	5 869	— 4	4 557	6 428	+ 41

[1] Including spelt and the grain equivalent of wheat flour converted at the rate 4 : 3. In Germany, rye imports are included ; they averaged 238,000 tons in the first 3-year period and 119,000 in the second. — [2] Including the Saar. — [3] Excluding small purchases in Eastern Germany.

Table 4. — External Trade in Wheat Flour of the European Common Market Countries, Averages 1951-53 and 1954-56

Period	France[1]	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Italy	Germany, Western	Total
	Thousand metric tons					
Imports						
1951-53	130	77	1	52	60	320
1954-56	100	77	8	6	0	190
Exports						
1951-53	220	24	10	8	56	318
1954-56	412	32	9	31	147	630
Trade balance						
1951-53	— 91	55	— 9	44	4	2
1954-56	— 312	45	— 1	— 25	— 147	— 440

[1] Includes semolina, groats, etc.

than offset by the accompanying increase in exports (see Tables 4 and 5), and since it was due to the unfavorable 1956 growing season, it is in no way the indication of a trend. Only Western Germany has increased imports of wheat, but not enough to offset the decrease in the rest of the area.

Feed grain imports, on the contrary, increased by about one third in Belgium-Luxembourg and Germany; they doubled in the Netherlands and Italy. The decrease in French imports of coarse grains (see Table 3) is partly due to the exceptionally large barley crop of 1956, and partly to the steady expansion of maize. For the area as a whole, imports of feed grains are now larger than imports of bread grain. Imports of all grains increased by over 15 percent, i.e., proportionately a little more than production.

Comparing the total grain imports of the six countries with world imports for 1951-55 (the global figure for 1956 is not yet available), the European Economic Community's percentage share exceeded 22 for wheat (including flour), reached almost 40 for coarse grains (including rye), and was over 27 percent for all grain (except rice). Unification would appear to give the Six a very strong bargaining position, although it is easy to overestimate its significance in this respect. The bulk of imports is required by Western Germany and Benelux, each of which imports over 4 million tons; French and Italian imports total less than 3 million and their trend is downward. To buy foreign grain at Common Market prices, which cannot but be higher than outsiders' prices, would impose sacrifices of different weight on the partners. Besides, the Six cannot do without certain types of grain which cannot be produced in sufficient quantities within their frontiers. Some of them are also exporters of grain.

Certain exports belong to the permanent features of the grain trade of the area of the Common Market: the exports of wheat flour because of the location of large mills in the area, especially in France and Western Germany; some exports of rye from Western Germany; and a considerable surplus of soft wheat in France (and recently in Italy).

Table 5. — France: Exports of Wheat Grain and Barley by Destination, 1954-56 [1]

Destination	Wheat [2]				Barley			
	1954	1955	1956	1954-56 average	1954	1955	1956	1954-56 average
	Thousand metric tons							
TOTAL	1 228	2 277	883	1 462	51	46	421	173
Six countries	461	644	309	471	46	34	318	133
of which:								
Germany, Western	371	452	287	370	3	14	59	25
Netherlands	32	184	21	79	—	—	73	25
Belgium-Luxembourg	28	7	—	12	41	20	185	79
Other countries in Western Europe	567	1 133	274	658	2	4	92	33
of which:								
United Kingdom	332	698	193	408	—	—	29	10
Denmark	128	197	29	118	—	—	10	3
Switzerland	73	118	23	71	2	4	52	20
U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe	—	—	240	80	—	—	[3]5	2

[1] In this table as well as in Tables 7-9, the dash means that the country of origin or destination is not specified in the official source, which does not necessarily mean that the trade was nil, but only that it was below a limit (not fixed in the same way in all countries). The averages given for certain countries of origin or destination may therefore be a little too low. — [2] Including spelt and mixed grains. — [3] To Eastern Germany.

1. In the six years under consideration, the trade in wheat flour has undergone a significant change: in 1951-53, exports were not larger than imports, while in 1954-56 they were more than three times as large as imports, which almost disappeared in Western Germany and Italy (see Table 4). France imports about 100,000 tons of milled wheat from Algeria and Tunisia, but is the largest exporter of wheat flour, supplying many of its overseas territories, larger and increasing quantities to some countries in Northern Africa and Asia, and occasionally to Eastern Europe. Western Germany has greatly increased its exports of wheat flour, mainly to Hungary and Poland, Lebanon and Libya, but also to its neighbors in the West; its net exports are now five times as large as before the war. Italy developed exports in 1956 to Egypt and Lebanon. Almost all the wheat flour imported by the Netherlands comes from the United States.
2. Western Germany, maintaining the farm price of rye near to that of wheat, has

Table 6. — Aggregate Current Grain Supplies of the European Common Market Countries,[1] Averages 1951-53 and 1954-56

Country	Period	Production	Net imports (— Net exports)	Total	Net imports as percentage of production
		Thousand metric tons			*Percent*
France [2]	1951-53	15 023	587	15 610	4
	1954-56	18 830	— 893	17 937	— 5
Italy	1951-53	11 700	1 570	13 270	13
	1954-56	12 604	962	13 566	8
Belgium-Luxembourg	1951-53	1 626	1 745	3 371	107
	1954-56	1 726	1 928	3 654	112
Netherlands	1951-53	1 572	1 726	3 298	110
	1954-56	1 713	2 590	4 303	151
Germany, Western	1951-53	11 537	4 119	15 656	36
	1954-56	12 738	4 753	17 491	37
TOTAL, 6 COUNTRIES	1951-53	41 458	9 749	51 207	24
	1954-56	47 611	9 340	56 951	20

[1] Countries are arranged in the order of increasing net imports 1954-56. — [2] Including the Saar.

recently developed exports, mainly to Eastern European countries; Denmark and Belgium have occasionally taken some shipments.

3. France is the only Common Market country with a substantial net export. Its exports consist mainly of soft wheat, but beginning in 1954, barley exports also have exceeded imports.

Table 5 shows that France did not find the largest market for its soft wheat in Common Market countries; other countries of Western Europe were on the whole more important. Most of the barley exports went to Common Market countries. Italy also has recently had a small export surplus of soft wheat.

The area as a whole, and even France and Italy, have a deficit in durum wheat. In 1954-56, France imported on the average about 400,000 tons of durum wheat (including the grain equivalent of milled products) — mostly from the North African region, that is, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. At the same time, Italy imported 240,000 tons of durum wheat yearly from a great variety of sources in the Mediterranean area, and from Argentina and North America. This part of French and Italian import requirements is likely to remain, though special efforts are being made in Southern Italy to develop durum wheat. Demand for durum wheat is probably increasing faster than population and production is confined to a small part of the area.

The countries of the Common Market do not offer easy outlets either for French or German flour or for German rye, nor can French or Italian soft wheat replace the better milling qualities bought at present from outsiders.

The steady increase in production was accompanied by a pronounced reduction in the relative dependence on imported supplies, though fluctuations in uses and in storage policies made this development less steady (see Table 6). Nor was the change in the same direction in all of the six countries: comparing the two averages 1951-53 and 1954-56, France shifted from an import to an export basis and Italy approached self-sufficiency, while dependence on foreign supplies increased slightly in Western Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg, and very much in the Netherlands. In other words, recent developments have diminished dependence on imported supplies where this dependence was already small before; they have increased it where imports were of decisive importance.

Production and Trade Prospects

At present, a very large part of total grain imports comes from outside the area, and one of the main questions is how far production within the area can replace part of these supplies. Between 1950 and 1955, the population in the six countries has increased from about 158 to about 165 million, or by 3.8 percent, i.e., much less than aggregate grain production, and still less than total current supplies. Per caput consumption of all grains has risen owing to more grain being fed to livestock. By 1970, when the transition period of the Common Market scheme is to end, population is expected to approach 180 million, or 9.2 percent more than in 1951.[1] Excepting Italy, per caput consumption of bread grain has diminished in the Common Market area and will probably continue downward so as to offset population growth. But the growth of demand for livestock products and feed grain will not be completely compensated by the reduction in numbers of horses and by more rational feeding methods; therefore, it would not be surprising if the aggregate consumption of feed grain in the Common Market countries would grow by 10 percent, or 3 million tons, in the transition period.

Undoubtedly, the area can greatly increase its cereal production. There may be some shrinkage in area under grain (through urbanization in Western Germany and through withdrawal of wheat from mountain regions, especially in Italy), but yields are expected to rise substantially, and, on the basis of present trends, an over-all increase in production by 6 million tons, or 12 percent, in 15 years (on constant areas) seems possible. This would then result in *net* import requirements falling by 3

[1] Assuming that the whole of the German population growth will concentrate, as heretofore, in the Federal Republic.

Table 7. — Bread Grain Imports [1] by Areas of Origin, Average 1954-56

Area of origin	France	Italy	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	Germany, Western [2]	Six Countries
	Thousand metric tons					
TOTAL	804	557	610	856	3 040	5 867
Six countries	4	13	14	50	426	507
North African region [3]	353	10	—	—	27	390
Total	357	23	14	50	453	897
United States	318	30	146	481	751	1 726
Canada	31	53	324	249	721	1 378
Australia	13	1	—	10	178	202
Argentina	41	281	59	40	466	887
Total, 4 major exporters	404	366	529	780	2 117	4 193
Sweden	8	—	—	—	142	150
Near East [4]	6	107	—	2	166	181
Soviet block	2	40	28	17	126	213
Coverage in percentage	96.6	96.2	93.6	99.2	97.8	95.1

[1] Including the grain equivalent of flour at 4 : 3. — [2] Including rye imports totaling 119,000 tons (of which 75,000 from the 4 major exporters and 30,000 from the Soviet block). — [3] Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia. — [4] Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.

million tons, or one third. However, the difficulties of finding remunerative outlets for French and Italian soft wheat and German rye may compel changes in price relationships, resulting in disincentives for excess crops; in fact, some such measures have been taken in 1957.

With such prospects, it is of interest to analyze the grain imports by areas of origin. Tables 7, 8, and 9 show imports from the four major grain exporters, the Union of South Africa, and Sweden,

Table 8. — Feed Grain Imports [1] by Areas of Origin, Average 1954-56

Area of origin	France	Italy	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	Germany, Western	Six Countries
	Thousand metric tons					
TOTAL	508	510	1 364	1 924	2 122	6 428
Six Countries	9	6	151	48	63	277
North African region [2]	157	58	2	77	166	460
Other countries of the franc area	31	—	—	—	4	35
Total	197	64	153	125	233	772
United States	58	37	481	960	354	1 890
Canada	1	4	11	43	29	88
Australia	4	17	10	40	144	215
Argentina	162	222	304	383	675	1 746
Total, 4 major exporters	225	279	806	1 426	1 202	3 938
Union of South Africa	8	65	41	96	195	405
Near East [3]	5	24	—	111	224	364
Soviet block	11	34	6	85	67	193
Coverage in percentage	87.8	91.4	73.8	95.8	90.5	88.2

[1] Including rye, except in Germany. — [2] Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia. — [3] Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.

Table 9. — Aggregate Grain Imports of the European Common Market Countries, by Areas of Origin, Average 1954-56

Area of origin	All grain [1]		Bread grain [2]	Feed grain [3]
	Thousand tons	*Percent of total imports*	*Percent of total imports*	
TOTAL	12 296	100	100	100
Six Countries	871	7.1	8.6	4.3
North African region [4]	850	6.9	6.6	7.2
Other countries of the franc area	35	0.3	—	0.5
Total	1 756	14.3	15.2	12.0
United States	3 618	29.4	29.4	29.4
Canada	1 467	11.9	23.5	1.4
Australia	417	3.4	3.4	3.3
Argentina	2 624	21.3	15.1	27.2
Total, 4 major exporters	8 126	66.0	71.4	61.3
Sweden	167	1.4	2.6	0.2
Union of South Africa	405	3.3	—	6.3
Near East [5]	641	5.2	3.1	5.7
Soviet block	412	3.4	3.6	3.0
Coverage in percentage	93.6	93.6	96.1	88.4

[1] Including the grain equivalent of wheat flour at 4 : 3. — [2] Including rye in Germany. — [3] Including rye, except in Germany. — [4] Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia. — [5] Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.

and summarize the data for the other larger suppliers in groups. The six Common Market countries, the North African region, and the other countries belonging to the zones of the Belgian and French francs form three special groupings.

More than one half of wheat imports came from the dollar area, with Canada leading in Belgium and Italy, and the United States in the other countries (see Table 7). But Argentina was the main supplier to Italy, and also had a conspicuous part of the German market. Both countries have a special interest in the trade with Argentina with which they had bilateral agreements. It deserves special notice that Germany already takes much North African barley and still more French wheat.

The trade currents are different in feed grain (see Table 8). The United States is the main supplier. Argentina follows closely and takes first place in Germany, Italy, and France. Considerable amounts of feed grain are supplied by the Union of South Africa (maize) and the Near East and North Africa (barley).

Condensing the data on both branches of the grain trade, Table 9 shows that the major (outside) exporters supply two thirds of the grain imports of the Common Market countries, whereas the partners themselves furnish only one seventh.

To sum up, the Six have a large and growing output of grain but will presumably continue, for the foreseeable future, to depend on outside suppliers for a substantial part of their requirements, particularly for certain types of grain (e.g., the better milling qualities, durum wheat, maize).

Unless special provisions are made in the agreed marketing policies, it may in fact be difficult to find outlets for some of the export surpluses of soft wheat which may occur in one or more countries within the group (France and Italy). Grain imports are obtained virtually entirely from foreign sources, notably the four major overseas grain exporting countries. Adjustment in tariffs (which are, moreover, moderate) would thus not, by itself, be a significant factor tending to change the pattern of grain imports.

It is much more difficult, however, to foresee what changes may result in the national agricultural economies and in the trade of the contracting parties from the contemplated adoption of common agricultural policies. In each of the member countries, a complex of agricultural support measures has been developed, varying substantially in method as between the members and resulting in widely varying producer prices. In all countries, grain prices to farmers form one of the main issues in these farm policies and their harmonization may prove one of the major problems in the task of co-ordination.

JUTE AND HARD FIBERS - EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The European Common Market countries are large importers of jute and hard fibers from less developed countries overseas. Their manufacturing industries convert these fibers mainly into bagging and twine for packaging and binding agricultural produce, and into marine cordage and ropes; but increasingly important outlets in floor coverings and in the building trade are developing. Of the total world trade in the fibers mentioned, the six countries together account for one third in raw jute and allied fibers, one quarter in sisal and other agaves, and under one fifth in abaca (Table 10). Under the Treaty, all these fibers will enter the area free of duty.

Raw jute is by far the most important item. Except for a 4 percent duty levied by Italy, the fiber at present enters the Common Market countries duty free. Pakistan is virtually the only world exporter of raw jute and supplies 95 percent of the combined import requirements of the group. Allied fibers, such as paka and punga, grow (to some extent, wild) in the overseas territories of the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar. Production in the second-named territory has received assistance from the State and the industry-sponsored *Société des fibres coloniales*, but here, as in the other territories, expansion has been achieved only when prices of raw jute have been extraordinarily high.

Sisal, the least expensive of fibers, enjoys an expanding market in all Common Market countries, where it enters duty free. Sources of import are widespread, but British East Africa, Portuguese Africa, and Brazil supply over two thirds of the combined import requirements of the group. The French territories — French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar — have an expanding production of sisal, but because supply from elsewhere has been relatively abundant, arrangements have had to be

Table 10. — Imports of Jute and Hard Fibers into Common Market Countries and Related Data

Item	Raw jute (incl. allied fibers)	Agaves (mainly sisal)	Abaca (Manila hemp)
	..... *Thousand metric tons*		
1. TOTAL IMPORTS - 1953-55 AVERAGE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES	322.0	119.0	19.0
of which :			
France	92.6	37.1	4.9
Germany, Western	89.1	38.6	4.3
Italy	53.3	5.5	2.0
Belgium	74.4	16.0	3.3
Netherlands	12.8	23.6	4.2
	1953	1954	1955
	..... *Thousand metric tons*		
2. SOURCE OF IMPORTS, TOTAL COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES			
(a) *Raw Jute* (incl. allied fibers)			
Total	334.0	304.1	328.4
of which :			
Belgian Congo	8.0	1.9	2.3
French Equatorial Africa	1.1	0.7	1.2
Pakistan	318.5	295.8	318.1
Other	6.4	5.7	6.8
(b) *Agaves* (mainly sisal)			
Total	90.2	120.5	146.4
of which :			
Madagascar	3.8	10.1	11.9
French Equatorial Africa	0.5	1.2	1.7
British East Africa	47.0	42.4	52.8
Portuguese Africa	23.9	21.5	31.1
Brazil	1.6	30.4	23.2
Other	13.9	16.1	27.3
(c) *Abaca* (Manila hemp)			
Total	18.4	17.2	20.3
of which :			
Philippines	17.9	16.7	18.9
Other	0.5	0.6	1.4
3. HEMP - Italy			
Production	74.4	42.0	34.1
Exports to Common Market countries	14.0	20.6	8.7
Exports to other countries	10.0	13.1	8.5

made to ensure absorption of the territories' supply in France where it accounts for about one quarter of requirements.

Abaca (or Manila hemp) holds a place in Common Market countries which is limited by the availability of substitute fibers — sisal, in lower grades, and true hemp, in higher grades. The Philippines are virtually the only source of supply of abaca to Common Market countries where it enters duty free, except in the case of Italy (4 percent duty). True hemp is grown chiefly in Italy, which also exports sizeable quantities to other Common Market countries. It is, however, a relatively high-cost fiber and a large part of the supply finds its way into household textiles, a field in which abaca has little outlet. Moreover, production, under official marketing arrangements, has been declining fairly steadily.

The advent of a common market is likely to have varying effects, mainly of a long-term nature, on the import of jute and hard fibers. It may well be that scope will be increased for the technological and organizational changes in commodity handling, processing, and marketing, which tend to limit the utilization of jute packaging. On the other hand, jute goods should become more competitively priced as a result of the eventual elimination of quite high import duties between the contracting countries, as well as of some reduction of duties on low-cost imports from outside (mainly India and Pakistan). This may stem to some extent the inroads of paper packaging and promote the use of jute fabric and yarns in nonpackaging fields. Similarly, more competitively priced twines and cordage will reinforce the trend to more mechanized agriculture, and sustain marine and other uses of cordage.

More competitive pricing may very well be followed by a more rational use of manufacturing facilities for cloth, bags, and cordage, and possibly also by a more integrated approach by industries and governments to the acquisition and allocation of fiber and other requirements for manufacturing. The projected elimination of the small Italian import duties on jute and Manila hemp will bring Italy into line with the duty-free treatment accorded to jute, allied and hard fibers in other Common Market countries. It will only reinforce unfavorable cost/price relationships which affect the production of such fibers in Common Market countries and their associated overseas territories, where output has been declining or markets have had to be protected. Not merely the limitation of resources, but technical difficulties (in mechanization, retting, etc.) militate against investment in more highly capitalized production of such fibers. With Pakistani jute, Philippine abaca and sisal from many sources freely available at reasonable prices, the incentive to increased investment in Common Market countries and their territories may well prove inadequate.

TOBACCO: RECENT SITUATION - FILTER CIGARETTES - EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Recent Situation

Output of bright Virginia cigarette tobacco in 1957 will be substantially lower than last year in the main producing and exporting countries: the United States, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and India. This decrease is only partly offset by larger crops in Canada, Brazil, and the Philippines (Table 11).

In the United States and Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the smaller 1957 harvest reflects reductions in area, whereas India's lower output is due to unfavorable weather (plantings increased). The United States carry-over of flue-cured leaf reached a new record level on 1 July as a result of two consecutive bumper crops and some decrease in exports in 1956/57. In expectation of this large carry-over, a further reduction of 20 percent in allotments for 1957 was made. The allotted area was 288,000 hectares, but actual plantings are about 268,000 hectares against 354,000 hectares harvested in 1956. Nearly 18,600 hectares were left unplanted under the Soil Bank program.

Table 11. — Production of Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco Major Producing Countries, 1956 and 1957

Country	1956	1957
	Thousand tons	
United States	645.5	437.1
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	80.3	65.8
India	54.5	45.4
Canada	69.9	79.4
Brazil	29.1	34.5
Philippines	15.4	18.2
	894.7	680.4

Production of all tobacco types in the United States are estimated at about 753,000 metric tons against 989,000 metric tons in 1956. There is a slight reduction in Burley tobacco, but relatively large reductions in fire-cured and dark air-cured types. Total area of all types placed under the Soil Bank is 32,400 hectares.

In Rhodesia and Nyasaland the marketing difficulties experienced with the large 1956 crop were expected to result in a curtailment of plantings for the 1957 harvest. Area under flue-cured Virginia in the Rhodesias is 76,000 hectares, 11 percent less than in 1956, but production is only about 65,000 metric tons, about 20 percent less than in 1956.

Auctions in Southern Rhodesia opened on 12 March and prices during the first 16 weeks of sales were on the average 21 percent above those of the same period in 1956. Since May the weekly average prices have shown a marked increase, which may partly reflect the expectation of higher prices for American flue-cured leaf following the smaller 1957 crop.

"Filter" Cigarettes

The increasing output of "filter" cigarettes in several countries has raised the demand for heavier bodied leaf with stronger flavor. In the United States, about 30 percent of all cigarettes produced in 1956 were of the filter type and the percentage for 1957 may reach 40. In European countries the trend is far from uniform. Filter-type cigarettes account for about 70 and 40 percent of all cigarettes produced in Switzerland and Germany, respectively, whereas the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Denmark as yet have been little affected by this change in taste. In the United Kingdom, the output of filter-type cigarettes represents less than 4 percent of the total, and in the Netherlands and in Denmark the percentage is even lower. Whether the recent decision of the United Kingdom Government to publicize the statistical evidence of correlation between lung cancer and cigarette consumption will bring about a similar change in smoking habits in the United Kingdom as in the United States, Germany and Switzerland, is uncertain.

It is the general view of European cigarette manufacturers and leaf dealers that an increasing output of filter-type cigarettes will not affect the pattern of trade with raw leaves, even though it greatly affects the demand for individual grades of leaf. Rhodesian and Indian flue-cured leaf is regarded as excellent neutral tobacco for blending, but heavier American grades are considered essential to add flavor to a filter cigarette. What previously were considered inferior grades are now in stronger demand, owing to the switch to filter types. United States manufacturers are increasing their demand for grades which previously found their main market in Europe and these grades may fetch still higher prices with the lower production in the United States in 1957.

For the year ended June 1957 the United States output of cigarettes was 3.4 percent above the output in 1955/56. However, the larger output in pieces in the United States is not reflected in the quantities of leaf used. Though United States cigarette output in the year ended 31 March 1957 was 6 percent higher than in 1954/55, the amount of flue-cured leaf used by manufacturers had decreased 6 percent. This is partly due to the smaller content of tobacco in filter cigarettes, partly to a slight reduction in the circumference or length of several cigarette brands. The "king-size" filter cigarette (85 mm. against 70 mm. for a regular cigarette) has gained some importance, and several brands of 80 mm. length are now being produced. This development, together with greater use of homogenized tobacco leaf produced from scrap, and further utilization of stems reduce the total leaf requirements. In Europe, the switch to filter cigarettes will have a similar effect on requirements. The homogenized leaf, however, is used in Europe for cigar binders only and stems have already in the past been used in cigarette tobaccos.

European Common Market

The Common Market Treaty provides for a 30 percent *ad valorem* duty on imports of unmanufactured tobacco leaf from outside the area and for duty-free and unrestricted trade between the member countries. For most leaf types of good quality, this rate will represent a substantial increase over the specific duties currently applied by Western Germany and the Benelux countries; France and Italy, where State monopolies for tobacco have exclusive rights to import leaf, have at present duty-free imports. Thus, the 30 percent duty has not been established as an arithmetic average of existing tariffs as is the case for most other commodities.

Manufacturers and leaf importers in Western Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands, are seriously concerned about the possible effects of the high *ad valorem* rate on leaf prices, and exporters in other countries are worried about the preferential import position for such types of leaf which are produced for export in Italy and France (including the latter's overseas territories). The cigar industry, especially, which uses very expensive leaf types and which has been facing steadily increasing costs in the postwar period, is alarmed by the establishment of a high *ad valorem* duty and its possible effect on consumption. The present duties on unstripped leaf in Western Germany, Netherlands, and Belgium are respectively 1.80 Deutsche marks, 0.31 guilders, and 4.13 Belgian francs per kilogram. Average unit import values of Indonesian tobacco (binders and wrappers for cigars) in these countries in 1956 were 11.60 Deutsche marks, 12.30 guilders, and 93 Belgian

Table 12. — Tobacco Production and Trade — European Common Market Countries, 1954-56 Average

Country	Area	Production (farm weight)[1]	Imports (dry weight)[1]	Exports (dry weight)[1]	Import duty per 100 kg.	
					Unstripped leaf	Stripped leaf
	Hectares	..... *Metric tons*				
Germany, Western	10 300	24 300	66 270	490	180 DM	390 DM
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 300	3 200	21 970	260	413 B. fr.	578.2 B. fr.
Netherlands	[2]50	[2]125	32 400	4 760	31.39 fl.	43.94 fl.
France	29 000	56 970	39 430	820	Monopoly, duty free	
Italy	48 000	67 870	8 100	12 330	Monopoly, duty free	
TOTAL	88 650	152 465	168 170	18 660		

[1] To compare production data in farm weight with trade data in dry weight, production data must be reduced about 10 percent. The conversion is different for various types of leaf. — [2] 1955. — [3] Estimate.

francs per kilogram. On this basis, a 30 percent duty on Dutch imports would amount to 3.69 guilders, nearly 12 times the present rate for unstripped leaf, the Belgian rate would be 7 times higher, and the German duty doubled. The present import duty in Denmark (not a member of the Common Market) is equivalent to roughly 6 percent of the c.i.f. value of Indonesian cigar leaf. If the rate for Common Market countries (5 times higher) were applied, it would mean a 23 percent increase in leaf prices.

At present prices, in the leaf market as a whole only tobacco of inferior grades might benefit from the change of duties to an *ad valorem* base, and so far as quality standards for manufactured products are concerned this would not be a desirable development.

The six countries' combined gross imports of leaf tobacco in 1956 were 167,225 tons, of which 31 percent came from the United States, 23 percent from Greece and Turkey, and 17 percent from the principal cigar leaf exporting countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Colombia). Italy, which is the only significant exporter to other member countries, accounted for less than 3 percent (see Table 12). French imports from Algeria and overseas territories are considerable, but these tobaccos (mainly dark air-cured and fire-cured) are in little demand in Germany and the Benelux countries.

The high duty on leaf imports from non-member countries may stimulate demand for domestic-grown tobacco in Germany and especially for Italian tobaccos of various types. Italy's tobacco area in 1956 was 49,000 hectares, 9,000 hectares less than in 1951. This reduction was mainly due to difficulties in finding export markets. Output of Italian Virginia, Burley, Kentucky, and semi-oriental and subtropical leaf could be increased, but because of soil and climatic conditions the country would not be able to supply more than a fraction of the total requirements of the Common Market area, and manufacturers and consumers in countries with a freely competitive tobacco industry may have a preference for leaf of other origin, even at higher prices.

Two conclusions may be drawn. First, in view of the diversity of types and grades of tobaccos imported, the substitution of a flat (and high) *ad valorem* tariff on all tobaccos in place of the existing specific tariffs will produce a sharp change in the incidence of the duty. The biggest increase will fall on the best quality leaf. Secondly, no specific consideration apparently has been given to the fact that the bulk of tobacco imports into Western Germany and the Benelux will continue in the future to come from outside sources, including Greece and Turkey. This contrasts with the recognition accorded to the similar position of German import requirements of bananas; it was recognized that bananas could not be supplied by exporters within the Common Market area and a special annual import quota at the present duty rate will be granted.

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1A. - Index numbers of agricultural production (postwar base), by regions

Tableau 1A. - Nombres-indices de la production agricole (base d'après-guerre), par régions

Regions	Food production					Total agricultural production				
	Prewar	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]	Prewar	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]
	1948/49 - 1952/53 = 100									
Western Europe	93	115	115	116	118	93	115	115	116	118
North America	71	107	104	109	114	73	107	104	108	112
Latin America	80	109	113	115	119	82	108	113	116	119
Oceania	90	107	107	113	109	88	108	108	115	114
Far East (excluding China)	96	111	113	116	119	97	110	113	117	119
Near East	83	121	119	121	126	83	119	119	121	125
Africa	79	113	116	115	119	78	113	117	116	120
All above regions	84	111	112	114	118	85	111	111	114	117
World	...	110	111	114	118	...	110	111	114	117

Regions	Per caput food production					Per caput total agricultural production				
	Prewar	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]	Prewar	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]
	1948/49 - 1952/53 = 100									
Western Europe	102	112	112	112	112	102	112	112	112	112
North America	85	101	97	100	102	87	102	97	99	101
Latin America	108	101	103	102	104	111	101	103	103	103
Oceania	108	100	97	100	94	106	100	98	102	99
Far East (excluding China)	116	106	107	109	110	116	105	107	109	110
Near East	102	113	110	109	110	102	112	109	109	110
Africa	96	106	108	104	106	94	107	108	106	108
All above regions	101	106	105	106	107	102	106	105	106	107
World	...	105	105	106	107	...	105	105	106	107

Table 1B. - Index numbers of agricultural production (prewar base), by regions

Tableau 1B. - Nombres-indices de la production agricole (base d'avant-guerre), par régions

Regions	Food production					Total agricultural production				
	1948/49-1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]	1948/49-1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]
	Prewar = 100									
Western Europe	108	123	124	125	126	108	123	124	125	126
North America	140	150	146	153	160	137	147	142	149	154
Latin America	125	136	142	144	150	122	131	137	141	144
Oceania	112	120	119	126	121	113	122	123	130	129
Far East (excluding China)	104	116	118	121	124	104	114	117	121	124
Near East	120	145	144	146	151	121	144	143	146	151
Africa	127	143	147	145	151	129	146	151	150	155
All above regions	119	132	132	135	139	118	130	131	135	138

Regions	Per caput food production					Per caput total agricultural production				
	1948/49-1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]	1948/49-1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57[1]
	Prewar = 100									
Western Europe	98	110	110	110	110	98	110	110	110	110
North America	118	119	114	117	120	115	117	111	114	116
Latin America	93	94	96	95	97	90	91	93	93	93
Oceania	93	92	89	92	87	94	94	92	96	93
Far East (excluding China)	86	92	92	94	95	86	91	92	94	94
Near East	98	111	108	107	108	98	110	107	107	109
Africa	104	111	112	109	111	106	113	115	112	114
All above regions	99	105	104	105	106	98	104	103	104	105

[1]Preliminary.

NOTE : These are revised figures for the tables that appeared in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. VI, No. 5 (pp. 8-9) in which the concept of production and methods of calculation were explained.

[1]Chiffres préliminaires.

NOTE : Les chiffres ci-dessus représentent des données revisées pour les tableaux qui ont paru dans le *Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles*, Vol. VI, N° 5 (pp. 8-9) où les concepts de production et les méthodes de calculs ont été expliqués.

Table 2. - Area and production : New and revised data received during July and August 1957

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en juillet et août 1957

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
MAIZE			
France	1957	*550	*1 430
United States	1957	[1]29 253	[2]77 874
MILLET and SORGHUM			
United States	1957	—	[2]10 613
RICE			
United States	1957	[1]546	[2]1 836
Ecuador	1957	*65	*136
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[3]			
Mexico	1956	—	*1 007
	1957	—	[4*]1 450
Puerto Rico	1956	—	*998
United States	1956	—	505
Argentina[5]	1956	303	736
China Taiwan	1956	—	[4]866
Australia[6]	1955	—	[7]1 190
	1956	—	[7]1 226
	1957	152	[7]1 229
Hawaii	1956	—	*1 043
SUGAR BEET and BEET SUGAR[3]			
Czechoslovakia	1955	*216	*716
	1956	*222	*593
Germany, Eastern	1956	*210	—
	1957	*221	—
Poland	1957	*356	—
United Kingdom	1957	*162	—
United States	1957	355	1 813
POTATOES			
Denmark	1957	85	—
France	1957	*1 030	*15 545
Italy	1957	387	—
Canada	1957	[1]130	—
United States	1956	561	11 055
	1957	[1]567	[2]10 658
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1957	[1]111	[2]728
Ruanda Urundi	1956	—	1 656
CASSAVA			
Ruanda Urundi	1956	—	2 071
DRY BEANS			
United States	1957	[1]573	[2, 9]739
DRY PEAS			
United States	1957	[1]104	[2, 9]142
APPLES			
United States	1955	—	2 333
	1956	—	2 191
	1957	—	[2]2 518
PEARS			
United States	1956	—	718
	1957	—	[2]744
Japan	1956	—	160
WINE			
Portugal[10]	1956	—	1 176
Yugoslavia	1956	—	322
OLIVES			
Italy	1956	—	952
OLIVE OIL			
Italy	1956	—	170
SOYBEANS			
Canada	1957	[2]103	—
United States	1957	[2]8 761	[2, 11]1165
GROUNDNUTS			
United States	1956	560	[12]727
	1957	[1]622	[2, 12]721
COTTONSEED			
United States	1957	[13]5 756	[2]4 442
Argentina	1955	—	222
India	1955	[14]8 085	[14]1 422
	1956	[14]8 030	[14]1 679
LINSEED			
Canada	1957	[2]1 411	—
United States	1957	[2]2 159	[2]1 047
Argentina	1956	1 077	620
India	1955	[14]1 530	[14]421
	1956	[14]1 521	[14]355
COTTON (lint)			
United States	1957	[13]5 756	[2]2 579
India	1955	[14]8 085	[14]711
	1956	[14]8 030	[14]840
Egypt	1957	763	—
COFFEE			
Costa Rica	1956	—	*36.0
El Salvador	1955	—	*75.0
	1956	—	*88.3
Guatemala	1956	—	*74.4
Mexico	1955	—	*86.4
	1956	—	*105.2
Nicaragua	1955	—	24.3
	1956	—	*21.0
Ecuador	1956	—	[15]38.0
Venezuela	1955	—	*36.0
	1956	—	*48.0
Angola	1955	—	*79.0
	1956	—	*81.0
CACAO BEANS			
Nigeria and British Cameroons	1956	—	135.1
TEA			
India	1956	—	*303.6
Pakistan	1956	30	*24.9
Japan	1956	[16]42	71.0
MEAT			
Canada[17]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	624
Pork	1956	—	466
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	15
Total	1956	—	1 105
Australia			
Beef and veal	1955	—	760
Pork	1955	—	99
Mutton and lamb	1955	—	395
Total	1955	—	1 254
	1956	—	753
Beef and veal	1956	—	92
Pork	1956	—	350
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	1 195
Total	1956	—	
Union of South Africa[18]			
Beef and veal	1948–52	—	282
Pork	1948–52	—	49
Mutton and lamb	1948–52	—	79
Total	1948–52	—	410
Beef and veal	1954	—	294
Pork	1954	—	42
Mutton and lamb	1954	—	95
Total	1954	—	431
Beef and veal	1956	—	306
Pork	1956	—	44
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	89
Total	1956	—	439
MILK (cow)			
Denmark	1956	—	*5 267
France	1956	—	*18 534
Germany, Western	1956	—	17 007
Norway	1956	—	[19*]1 706
Sweden	1956	—	3 935
Switzerland	1956	—	[19*]2 857
BUTTER			
France	1956	—	*284
Norway	1956	—	*18
Sweden	1956	—	*84
Switzerland	1956	—	*28
Australia[20]	1956	—	209
CHEESE			
France	1956	—	[21*]320
Norway	1956	—	*33
Switzerland	1956	—	*60
Australia[20]	1956	—	40
WOOL (greasy basis			
Argentina[22]	1956	—	175
Australia[22]	1956	—	*709
	1957	—	*727
New Zealand[22]	1956	—	*220

NOTE : Some 1956 and all 1957 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Area for harvest. — [2]Indicated 1 August. — [3]Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated. — [4]Tel quel. — [5]Production data refer to calendar year. — [6]Year beginning June. — [7]94 net titre. — [8]Area sown. — [9]Clean basis. — [10]Crop year ending in the year stated. — [11]For beans. — [12]Picked and threshed. — [13]Cultivated area as of 1 July. — [14]Partially revised. — [15]Final. — [16]Estates only. — [17]Including meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [18]Including meat equivalent of imported live animals. — [19]Including goat milk. — [20]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [21]Including cheese from goat and sheep milk. — [22]Season beginning in July of year stated.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1956 et toutes les données relatives à 1957 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Superficie destinée à être récoltée. — [2]Estimation au 1er août. — [3]Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [4]Tel quel. — [5]Les données de production se rapportent à l'année civile. — [6]Année commençant en juin. — [7]Sucre titrant 94° net. — [8]Superficie ensemencée. — [9]Après triage. — [10]Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — [11]Soja pour les fèves. — [12]Arachides récoltées et battues. — [13]Superficie cultivée à la date du 1er juillet. — [14]Chiffre partiellement revisé. — [15]Chiffre définitif. — [16]Plantations seulement. — [17]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [18]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. — [19]Y compris le lait de chèvre. — [20]Période de 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [21]Y compris le fromage de chèvre et de brebis. — [22]Campagne commençant en juillet de l'année indiquée.

Table 3. - Wheat: Area and production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956, and 1957[1]

Tableau 3. - Froment: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956 et 1957[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1948-52	1955	1956	1957
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	244	258	...	348	549	552	...
Belgium[2]	163	197	191	...	525	731	603	820
Czechoslovakia	[3]820	...	...	...	[4]1 486	...	1 532	...
Denmark	78	67	66	68	285	254	266	262
Finland	171	124	133	...	264	190	199	...
France	4 264	4 554	2 745	4 645	7 791	10 365	5 683	10 300
Germany[5]	...	1 571	...	...	...	4 651	4 594	...
Eastern	[3]473	(400)	...	...	[3]1 383	(1 273)	(1 107)	...
Western	1 013	(1 171)	1 153	1 217	2 656	(3 378)	(3 487)	...
Greece	878	1 040	1 062	1 091	894	1 337	1 244	1 600
Hungary	[3][6]1 410	1 358	1 389	...	[3][6]1 820	2 131	1 845	...
Ireland, Rep. of	144	145	137	...	327	406	433	...
Italy	4 705	4 852	4 883	[6]4 911	7 170	9 504	8 681	[6]8 500
Netherlands	89	89	86	98	325	350	309	...
Norway	28	18	20	...	58	32	56	...
Poland	[3]1 441	1 431	...	...	1 807	2 134	2 121	...
Portugal	689	783	734	800	499	508	568	[6]738
Romania	[3][6]2 400	...	...	...	[3][6]2 600	...	...	...
Spain[8]	[6]4 128	4 305	[7]4 212	...	[6]3 622	4 003	[7]4 215	[7]3 510
Sweden	323	353	398	381	677	716	945	907
Switzerland[8]	98	104	90	110	260	321	220	287
United Kingdom	881	788	928	...	2 397	2 641	2 891	...
Yugoslavia[8]	1 819	1 907	[7]1 627	[7]1 827	2 174	2 436	[7]1 606	...
Total	*27 970*	*29 310*	*27 190*	...	*41 350*	*49 380*	*42 360*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 500	8 703	8 636	8 511	13 390	13 449	14 636	...
Mexico	604	800	[6]800	...	534	850	[6]1 100	...
United States	27 756	19 135	20 160	17 466	31 066	25 440	27 140	25 586
Total	*38 900*	*28 670*	*29 630*	*26 800*	*45 010*	*39 760*	*42 900*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	4 062	5 392	...	5 175	5 250	7 100	...
Brazil	671	1 196	1 303	...	498	1 101	1 212	...
Chile	780	779	766	...	920	1 048	988	...
Colombia	173	195	...	...	124	166	...	...
Peru	157	159	[6]165	...	146	152	[6]130	...
Uruguay	509	796	657	...	462	849	750	...
Total	*6 880*	*7 340*	*8 600*	...	*7 380*	*8 660*	*10 410*	...
ASIA								
China Mainland	[3]24 780	...	...	...	[3]18 100	[6]22 870	[6]25 000	...
India	9 290	11 136	12 297	13 310	6 087	8 919	8 707	9 214
Iran	[3][6]2 080	...	2 900	...	[6]1 860	[6]2 313	2 700	...
Iraq	936	1 425	1 314	1 474	448	473	776	1 118
Japan	743	661	657	615	1 375	1 468	1 375	1 252
Korea, South	101	121	...	...	86	108	...	...
Lebanon	70	70	70	70	51	60	62	65
Pakistan	4 217	4 311	4 568	4 778	3 682	3 223	3 368	3 697
Syria	994	1 463	1 531	...	762	438	1 051	961
Turkey[8]	4 770	7 186	7 458	...	4 771	7 016	6 510	...
Total	*48 900*	*58 300*	*60 500*	...	*37 100*	*49 300*	*52 160*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 898	[6]1 942	...	996	1 254	[6]1 400	...
Egypt	605	640	660	...	1 113	1 451	1 547	...
Kenya[10]	103	138	...	...	112	123	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1 220	[6]1 532	[6]1 482	...	738	[6]954	[6]1 066	...
Tunisia	917	792	948	1 248	452	395	499	546
Union of South Africa[10]	952	1 199	1 199	...	551	795	823	...
Total	*5 960*	*6 810*	*6 950*	...	*4 300*	*5 320*	*5 810*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 114	3 154	...	5 161	5 319	3 666	...
New Zealand	51	28	25	...	139	72	74	...
Total	*4 670*	*4 140*	*3 180*	...	*5 300*	*5 390*	*3 740*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**133 300**	**134 600**	**136 100**	...	**140 400**	**157 800**	**157 400**	...

[1]1957, preliminary figures. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]1948. — [6]1948, does not include spelt. — [7]Includes estimate of spelt. — [8]1952. — [9]Average of 4 years. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1957, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]1948. — [6]1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — [7]Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — [8]1952. — [9]Moyenne de 4 années. — [10]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956, and 1957[1]

Tableau 4. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956 et 1957[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1948-52	1955	1956	1957
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	128	156	168	...	210	346	385	...
Belgium	82	82	91	...	244	280	288	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]*593	...	...	...	[2]*1 060	...	...	...
Denmark	495	611	648	683	1 709	2 200	2 402	2 452
Finland	129	177	193	...	201	262	286	...
France	954	1 313	2 283	1 655	1 534	2 671	6 407	3 542
Germany	...	1 116	...	...	...	3 062	...	...
Eastern	[4]263	(337)	...	...	[4]673	(983)	...	...
Western	584	(779)	851	877	1 397	(2 079)	2 310	...
Greece	208	207	206	201	211	224	230	254
Hungary	[4]458	404	407	...	[2]*674	794	645	...
Ireland, Rep. of	64	86	96	...	163	250	319	...
Italy	251	244	237	*228	258	292	275	*292
Netherlands	60	70	74	72	202	264	273	...
Norway	48	101	109	...	109	209	297	...
Poland	[2]850	822	...	...	[2]1 038	1 239	...	...
Portugal	145	149	152	155	96	72	85	...
Spain	1 557	1 539	1 442	...	1 909	1 718	1 550	...
Sweden	106	213	240	240	231	408	618	576
Switzerland	22	22	34	23	55	63	60	60
United Kingdom	818	929	940	...	2 060	2 983	2 845	...
Yugoslavia	321	338	353	...	323	390	344	...
Total	*3 930*	*10 180*	*11 350*	...	*15 130*	*19 220*	*23 370*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	2 870	4 019	3 530	3 805	4 282	5 495	6 045	...
Mexico	222	241	...	...	160	192	*190	...
United States	4 095	5 894	5 191	6 056	5 843	8 735	8 110	9 567
Total	*7 190*	*10 150*	*8 960*	*10 100*	*10 280*	*14 420*	*14 340*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	540	828	1 012	...	656	951	1 364	...
Bolivia	[4]56	...	...	...	[4]40	...	...	...
Brazil	15	30	31	...	15	35	32	...
Chile	51	61	60	...	76	101	98	...
Colombia	42	43	...	...	50	52	...	...
Ecuador	89	110	...	...	57	83	...	...
Peru	181	185	*206	...	208	208	*167	...
Uruguay	27	33	56	...	23	29	60	...
Total	*1 000*	*1 350*	*1 580*	...	*1 120*	*1 500*	*1 910*	...
ASIA								
India	3 128	3 362	3 392	3 478	2 384	2 916	2 793	2 788
Iran	*757	...	1 000	...	*767	*880	1 000	...
Iraq	934	1 205	1 171	1 153	722	757	1 066	1 355
Japan	982	992	978	928	2 020	2 408	2 340	2 067
Korea, South	624	753	...	...	594	795	...	...
Pakistan	223	217	235	235	150	125	150	154
Syria	369	614	712	...	321	137	462	456
Turkey	1 972	2 640	2 612	...	2 270	2 985	2 900	...
Total (incl. estimate for China Mainland)	*23 360*	*27 400*	*27 600*	...	*23 890*	*29 900*	*30 500*	...
Total (excl. China Mainland)	*9 680*	*11 290*	*11 520*	...	*9 740*	*11 600*	*12 230*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 166	1 337	[3]1 335	...	808	707	*950	...
Egypt	64	57	56	...	123	127	128	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	*600	*600	*600	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1 856	[3]1 903	[3]1 888	...	1 362	[3]1 248	[3]1 650	...
Tunisia	589	283	711	653	218	81	190	238
Union of South Africa[5]	[2]45	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
Total	*5 050*	*5 090*	*5 500*	...	*3 370*	*3 140*	*3 890*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	455	766	890	...	531	945	1 143	...
New Zealand	21	20	21	...	49	46	57	...
Total	*480*	*790*	*910*	...	*580*	*990*	*1 200*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**46 000**	**55 000**	**55 900**	...	**54 400**	**69 200**	**75 200**	...

[1]1957, preliminary figures. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Area sown. — [6]On farms and estates.

[1]1957, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Superficie ensemencée. — [6]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Oats: Area and production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956, and 1957[1]

Tableau 5. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956 et 1957[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1948-52	1955	1956	1957
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	203	189	187	..	275	364	374	..
Belgium	173	149	158	...	483	481	484	..
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	[2]*98	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[3]620	...	...	...	[3]*966	...	...	...
Denmark	291	266	255	238	922	863	852	800
Finland	435	467	464	...	718	644	659	...
France	2 355	2 077	2 277	1 691	3 393	3 640	4 604	3 055
Germany,	...	1 505	...	...	...	3 947	...	...
Eastern	[4]544	(536)	...	...	[4]1 371	(1 470)	...	...
Western	1 121	(969)	951	907	2 500	(2 477)	2 451	...
Greece	146	146	147	151	119	157	147	186
Hungary	[4]*206	121	118	...	[4]*265	176	177	...
Ireland, Rep. of	276	221	212	...	617	576	545	...
Italy	469	434	423	*420	495	523	506	*567
Luxembourg	21	20	20	...	36	42	46	...
Netherlands	142	171	153	159	419	582	483	...
Norway	77	68	66	...	170	114	182	...
Poland	[4]1 750	1 641	...	...	[4]2 287	2 287	...	...
Portugal	294	294	311	313	124	82	95	...
Spain	623	612	*610	...	519	506	450	...
Sweden	494	509	544	520	804	597	1 148	936
Switzerland	27	21	32	21	68	58	50	58
United Kingdom	1 249	1 044	1 037	...	2 852	2 752	2 526	...
Yugoslavia	354	321	373	...	286	278	324	...
Total	*12 550*	*11 460*	*11 700*	...	*20 030*	*19 790*	*20 620*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	4 623	4 524	4 845	4 458	6 328	6 289	8 232	...
Mexico	71	88	...	...	47	70	...	...
United States	15 266	15 881	13 613	14 477	18 970	21 817	16 731	19 948
Total	*19 960*	*20 490*	*18 530*	*19 010*	*25 340*	*28 180*	*25 010*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	634	654	956	...	743	723	1 140	...
Brazil	15	20	23	...	9	16	18	...
Chile	91	98	103	...	82	107	119	...
Uruguay	70	50	69	...	44	41	...	...
Total	*820*	*830*	*1 160*	...	*880*	*890*	*1 330*	...
ASIA								
Japan	82	92	85	...	120	166	162	...
Korea	...	...	...	...	[4]46	...	...	...
Korea, South	7	1	...	...	(4)	—	...	...
Syria	8	4	...	...	6	4	...	...
Turkey	307	369	372	...	326	356	382	...
Total (incl. estimate for China Mainland)	3 080	3 600	3 600	...	2 890	3 700	3 800	...
Total (excl. China Mainland)	*490*	*550*	*550*	...	*500*	*570*	*590*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	174	139	*125	...	136	86	*85	...
Morocco (former French zone)	55	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
Tunisia	28	25	...	...	15	4	...	...
Union of South Africa[7]	[3]150	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
Total	*430*	*420*	...	...	*300*	*250*	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	842	1 357	1 174	...	560	1 025	771	...
New Zealand	21	17	18	...	47	35	40	..
Total	*860*	*1 370*	*1 190*	...	*610*	*1 060*	*810*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 700**	**38 200**	**36 600**	...	**50 100**	**53 900**	**51 800**	...

[1]1957, preliminary figures. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]Area sown. — [6]1948. — [7]On farms and estates.

[1]1957, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Superficie ensemencée. — [6]1948. — [7]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 6. - Rye : Area and production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956, and 1957[1]

Tableau 6. - Seigle : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956 et 1957[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1948-52	1955	1956	1957
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	230	214	210	...	343	416	395	...
Belgium	85	74	68	...	222	220	196	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]720	...	...	...	[2]1 230	...	1 050	...
Denmark	154	77	109	115	365	191	291	293
Finland	133	86	88	...	201	119	124	...
France	496	387	371	371	573	440	471	494
Germany	...	2 549	...	...	...	5 959	6 069	...
Eastern	[2]1 287	(1 074)	...	...	[2]2 758	(2 464)	(2 334)	...
Western	1 375	(1 475)	1 483	1 471	3 042	(3 495)	(3 735)	...
Greece	57	58	53	46	47	54	48	49
Hungary	[2][4]650	447	441	...	732	544	496	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2	1	1	...	4	3	2	...
Italy	97	80	74	[4]71	123	123	107	[4]93
Luxembourg	6	4	4	...	12	8	9	...
Netherlands	176	154	171	157	455	465	492	...
Norway	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	...
Poland	[2]5 130	4 952	...	...	6 320	7 003	6 536	...
Portugal	264	252	248	245	162	155	168	...
Spain	622	604	607	...	482	493	510	...
Sweden	128	95	124	113	258	170	274	246
Switzerland	14	15	15	15	34	41	37	39
United Kingdom	25	8	11	...	52	19	25	...
Yugoslavia	269	278	252	200	248	262	205	...
Total	*12 310*	*11 480*	*11 480*	...	*17 830*	*17 370*	*17 770*	...
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	555	316	225	223	462	375	218	...
United States	686	829	662	696	524	738	548	672
Total	*1 240*	*1 140*	*890*	*920*	*990*	*1 110*	*770*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	717	890	1 220	...	526	654	880	...
Brazil	23	27	26	...	17	20	21	...
Chile	8	8	...	...	5	5	...	...
Ecuador	[2]14	6	...	...	[2]5	4	...	...
Total	*760*	*930*	*1 260*	...	*560*	*680*	*910*	...
ASIA								
Japan	4	1	1	...	6	2	1	...
Korea, South	[3]35	34	...	...	[3]20	20	...	...
Turkey	493	641	642	...	500	650	566	...
Total	*540*	*680*	*680*	...	*530*	*680*	*600*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	[2]2	...	...	...	[2]1	...	...	...
Morocco: Former French zone	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Former Spanish zone	[2]3	...	...	...	[2]3	...	...	...
Union of South Africa[5]	[3]29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	28	28	...	...	12	11	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 900**	**14 300**	**14 400**	...	**19 900**	**19 900**	**20 100**	...

[1]1957, preliminary figures. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]On farms and estates.

[1]1957, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 7. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 7. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	58	56	51	120	149	152	144
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	[2]239	*395	396	402
With other crops	[2]31	...	...	...	[2]55			
France	324	411	453	652	447	955	1 091	1 788
Greece	243	252	228	232	225	254	285	234
Hungary	1 165	1 210	1 291	1 162	2 068	2 550	2 912	2 034
Italy	1 253	1 277	1 237	1 257	2 306	2 963	3 204	3 411
Portugal	491	469	470	488	393	411	408	448
Spain	356	369	356	360	520	751	616	710
Yugoslavia[4]	2 293	2 460	2 470	2 570	3 078	3 004	3 900	3 370
Total	*11 000*	*10 800*	*10 900*	*11 500*	*14 600*	*15 800*	*18 400*	*17 100*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	120	169	205	178	384	567	800	608
Cuba	[5]275	*176	*176	*183	223	*178	*170	*180
Dominican Republic	[6]67	...	...	...	84	92	90	...
El Salvador	[5]193	177	173	*185	[5]213	175	158	*188
Guatemala	[6]536	520	558	...	[6]444	368	387	450
Honduras	279	235	258	...	205	176	194	...
Mexico	4 101	5 253	...	...	3 090	4 488	4 600	4 500
Nicaragua	102	119	*160	*162	[6]105	96	*142	*150
United States[7]	33 496	32 450	32 184	30 735	81 971	77 673	82 039	87 666
Total	*39 400*	*39 500*	*39 400*	*37 900*	*87 000*	*84 100*	*88 900*	*94 300*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 696	1 863	2 240	2 017	2 509	2 546	3 870	2 720
Brazil	4 786	5 623	5 947	...	5 916	6 690	7 310	...
Chile	50	54	57	57	68	102	96	100
Colombia	687	833	812	...	735	943	940	...
Peru	257	232	236	*235	418	304	297	*264
Uruguay	233	247	308	185	156	192	218	91
Venezuela	310	259	257	...	355	326	317	*350
Total	*8 350*	*9 450*	*10 200*	...	*10 500*	*11 500*	*13 500*	...
ASIA								
India	3 349	3 768	3 689	3 741	2 165	2 986	2 595	3 050
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[5]1 625	2 000	1 576	*2 000	[5]1 099	2 154	1 448	*1 956
Other islands	[5]395	518	460		[5]437	567	434	
Japan[8]	40	46	50	...	57	56	100	...
Pakistan	393	434	429	429	384	433	456	463
Philippines	969	1 394	1 675	1 454	696	770	907	...
Turkey	598	720	706	721	747	914	855	858
Total (incl. estimate for China, Mainland)	*20 800*	*23 600*	*23 400*	...	*21 300*	*28 100*	*27 400*	...
AFRICA								
Egypt	660	800	770	*800	1 378	1 568	1 714	*1 780
French West Africa	531	700	*690	...	306	428	*410	...
Kenya[9]	49	70	64	67	86	144	113	*84
Madagascar	83	69	...	...	70	56	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	512	497	495	454	296	256	286	232
Tanganyika	[5]233	...	...	...	[5]175	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	2 811	[9,10]3 376	[9,10]3 487	...	2 453	3 392	3 380	3 599
Total	*10 100*	*11 400*	*11 400*	...	*8 500*	*10 200*	*10 400*	*10 800*
OCEANIA								
Australia	72	69	68	65	126	129	119	114
Total	*75*	*70*	*70*	*65*	*140*	*140*	*120*	*120*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**89 700**	**94 800**	**95 400**	**93 900**	**142 000**	**149 800**	**158 700**	**162 500**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]1948. — [4]Area refers to principal crop, production includes mixture. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [8]Excluding maize harvested green. — [9]On farms and estates. — [10]Area sown.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]1948. — [4]La superficie s'entend de la récolte principale, la production comprend les mélanges de grains. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Y compris des estimations en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs pâturé. — [8]Non compris le maïs récolté en vert. — [9]Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — [10]Superficie ensemencée.

Table 8. - Rice (paddy) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 8. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	20	20	23	46	52	81	100
Greece	12	21	17	12	39	86	61	43
Hungary	[2]13	42	50	46	41	68	40	36
Italy	149	178	169	138	725	869	880	648
Portugal	27	36	38	39	114	154	183	164
Spain	58	71	67	66	272	401	389	390
Yugoslavia	[7]2	8	8	6	[6]	26	26	21
Total	*300*	*420*	*410*	*370*	*1 280*	*1 750*	*1 740*	*1 530*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	*93	*134	*160	106	*181	*215	*250
Dominican Republic	44	...	...	...	65	78	74	...
El Salvador	*16	12	10	...	*25	16	13	...
Mexico	96	90	*95	*115	173	170	*210	*245
Nicaragua	18	*14	*19	*23	22	*25	*22	*34
Panama	*62	83	87	*85	*84	99	98	*97
United States	752	1 032	740	633	1 924	2 912	2 537	2 150
Total	*1 140*	*1 510*	*1 280*	*1220*	*2 510*	*3 620*	*3 310*	*3 020*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	55	54	51	152	172	164	168
Brazil	1 927	2 511	2 547	...	3 025	3 737	3 809	...
British Guiana	45	65	70	55	101	152	151	133
Chile	26	30	28	28	76	93	57	83
Colombia	146	181	188	*198	264	278	324	*331
Ecuador	71	63	*63	*59	141	153	*131	*104
Peru	53	62	...	...	205	249	...	...
Total	*2 410*	*3 100*	*3 130*	*3 130*	*4 140*	*5 110*	*5 140*	*5 120*
ASIA								
Burma[4]	3 758	3 931	3 968	4 048	5 309	5 804	5 873	6 464
Cambodia	[1]1 127	1 221	1 000	1 239	[1]1 372	850	1 150	1 478
Ceylon	[5]442	486	520	426	[5]572	649	741	561
China								
Mainland	[6]27 045	28 722	...	...	[6]58 535	70 850	75 850	...
Taiwan	762	777	751	...	1 682	2 108	2 009	...
India	30 092	30 735	31 105	31 635	33 383	37 387	40 915	42 634
Indonesia : Java and Madura	[3]3 762	4 157	4 190	...	[5]5 894	7 225	6 900	...
Other islands	[2]2 114	2 456	2 361	...	[3]3 547	4 522	4 217	...
Iran	*220	*251	*243	280	*424	*526	*322	440
Iraq	174	120	54	70	203	180	83	111
Japan	2 982	3 038	3 079	3 096	11 939	11 392	14 818	13 080
Korea, South	*1 050	...	1 089	...	*2 924	3 001	3 042	2 503
Laos	[6]825	500	600	...	[5]540	400	510	...
Malaya, Federation of	343	351	348	...	635	662	678	782
Pakistan	9 003	9 593	8 864	9 083	12 400	12 816	10 987	13 796
Philippines	2 318	2 656	2 742	2 756	2 767	3 203	3 273	3 337
Thailand	5 211	4 524	5 399	5 760	6 845	5 709	7 712	8 009
Total	*96 000*	*101 000*	*103 000*	*106 000*	*152 100*	*175 000*	*188 000*	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	151	175	182	167	152	179	198	185
Egypt	256	256	252	*293	971	1 118	1 310	*1 520
French West Africa	775	753	807	...	523	559	673	...
Gambia	[7]11	...	...	...	[7]20	...	...	...
Ghana	[3]20	...	...	20	[3]23	...	...	...
Madagascar	615	700	740	...	829	991	1 025	...
Sierra Leone	[3]317	293	287	...	[3]260	224	220	...
Tanganyika	[5]51	68	...	...	[5]62	60	51	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	8	6	...	...	11	11	...	...
Total	*2 900*	*2 900*	*3 000*	...	*3 500*	*3 800*	*4 200*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*40*	*90*	*120*	*120*	*110*
WORLD TOTAL (excl.U.S.S.R.)	**102 800**	**109 000**	**110 800**	**113 800**	**163 600**	**189 400**	**202 500**	**209 700**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [5]1952-54. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]1950.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Non compris Putao, Chin Hills, les Etats Chans et Karenni. — [5]1952-54. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [7]1950.

Table 9. - Millet and sorghum : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 and 1956

Tableau 9. - Millet et sorgho : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays		Area - Superficie				Production			
		1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
		1 000 metric tons				1 000 hectares			
EUROPE									
Poland	M	[1]60	...	...	...	[1]61	...	...	...
Romania	M	[2]26	...	...	...	[2]18	...	...	...
Total		*170*	*150*	*150*	...	*170*	*150*	*150*	...
of which millet		*140*	*120*	*120*	...	*120*	*110*	*110*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA									
El Salvador	S	[3]96	107	122	...	[3]117	119	124	...
Honduras	S	60	61	64	...	48	50	52	...
Nicaragua	S	33	48	...	...	36	48	...	...
United States	S	3 086	4 736	5 207	3 783	3 896	5 977	6 160	5 209
Total		*3 310*	*4 990*	*5 480*	...	*4 130*	*6 220*	*6 410*	...
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	M	186	141	194	166	151	123	229	157
ASIA									
Aden Protectorate	S	[2]30	49	19	...	[2]14	51	17	...
Ceylon	M	39	42	46	...	17	23	21	...
China	M	...	...	...	...	[4]7 857	...	...	...
Mainland	S	...	...	...	...	[4]5 810	...	...	...
Taiwan	M	7	6	6	...	5	5	5	...
	S	2	3	3	...	1	1	1	...
India	M	16 604	19 220	18 789	[4]18 383	6 064	7 644	7 251	[4]6 960
	S	15 894	17 582	17 362	[4]16 719	5 981	9 239	6 708	[4]7 546
Iraq	M	10	19	7	...	12	20	6	...
Japan	M	112	91	82	...	127	95	115	...
Korea, South	M	[2]160	150	154	...	[2]82	83	94	...
	S	[2]16	12	13	...	[2]10	8	8	...
Pakistan	M	918	887	890	930	342	355	354	372
	S	503	412	525	548	239	223	256	250
Turkey	M	74	79	79	77	78	88	92	74
Total		*71 200*	*79 700*	*81 000*	...	*41 600*	*53 600*	*51 600*	...
of which millet		*36 600*	*41 300*	*41 800*	...	*21 200*	*26 400*	*26 500*	...
AFRICA									
Basutoland	S	[1]48	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Bechuanaland	S	81	142	...	...	15	21	...	...
Belgian Congo	T	91	82	76	...	[2]56	40	37	...
Egypt	S	191	192	184	*202	518	549	537	*591
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of									
Eritrea	M	49	89	...	...	18	60	...	...
Ethiopia	T	...	...	...	...	[5]1 660	[5]1 780	[5]1 780	[5]1 780
French Cameroons	T	654	572	572	...	371	362	368	*352
French Equatorial Africa[6,7]	T	[2]965	1 600	...	...	[6]634	...	...	...
French Togoland	T	174	211	218	...	96	119	110	...
French West Africa[8]	T	5 314	5 015	...	...	2 350	2 431	...	...
Gambia	T	[2]52	...	...	...	[2]24	...	...	...
Ghana	M	194	194	...	310	110	110	...	178
	S	145	146	...		86	86	...	
Madagascar	T	[1]84	...	...	...	[1]69	...	...	...
Morocco									
Former French zone	M	[1]28	23	20	23	[1]15	5	9	9
	S	117	81	68	43	36	31	34	19
Former Spanish zone	T	[2]50	54	...	...	45	43	...	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	T	[4]4 108	...	...	...	[2]2 688	...	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of									
Southern Rhodesia	M	[3] [10]297	...	...	...	[10]100	...	...	...
	S	[3] [10]139	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
Northern Rhodesia	M	...	...	...	...	[11]60	...	...	...
	S	[11]162	...	...	...	[11]22	...	...	...
Nyasaland	S	[11]78	...	...	...	[11]38	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	M	49	50	46	47	27	31	27	29
	S	129	151	163	159	144	202	193	209
Somalia	T	[11]56	300	473	...	[11]26	45	56	...
Sudan	M	352	670	680	...	180	360	376	...
	S	[2]820	615	1 280	*1 070	608	464	1 202	*1 350
Tanganyika [12]	T	1 144	1 382	...	...	698	950	...	...
Uganda	T	[8]669	764	708	...	[9]750	...	...	...
Union of South Africa [14]	S	187	...	...	...	186	147	139	166
Total		*20 100*	*21 200*	*21 700*	...	*12 000*	*12 800*	*13 300*	...
Millet		*1 100*	*1 510*	*1 510*	...	*540*	*800*	*830*	...
Sorghum		*2 220*	*2 090*	*2 730*	...	*1 900*	*1 850*	*2 580*	...
Unspecified		*16 780*	*17 600*	*17 460*	...	*9 560*	*10 140*	*9 890*	...
OCEANIA									
Australia	S	57	87	73	...	75	147	126	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R)		**95 100**	**106 400**	**108 700**	...	**58 200**	**73 200**	**71 900**	...
Millet		**38 020**	**43 090**	**43 640**	...	**22 030**	**27 480**	**27 690**	...
Sorghum		**40 300**	**45 710**	**47 600**	...	**26 610**	**35 580**	**34 320**	...
Unspecified		**16 780**	**17 600**	**17 460**	...	**9 560**	**10 140**	**9 890**	...

M = Millet
S = Sorghum
T = Millet and sorghum

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]1948. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Final estimate. — [5]Standing estimate, including 1,500 thousand metric tons of "teff" (*Eragrostis abyssinica*). — [6]Excludes small millets. — [7]Includes mixed grain. — [8]Includes fonio. — [9]1950. — [10]In villages. — [11]1949. — [12]Average of 2 years. — [13]Includes maize. — [14]Area refers o farms and estates ; production is total.

M = Millet
S = Sorgho
T = Millet et sorgho

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]1948. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Estimation définitive. — [5]Estimation permanente, comprenant 1 500 mille tonnes métriques de « teff » (*Eragrostis abyssinica*). — [6]Non compris le petit millet. — [7]Y compris les mélanges de grains. — [8]Y compris le « fonio ». — [9]1950. — [10]Dans les villages. — [11]1949. — [12]Moyenne de 2 années. — [13]Y compris le maïs. — [14]Pour la superficie, culture dans les fermes et grands domaines seulement : pour la production, toutes cultures.

Table 10. - Grapes : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 10. - Vigne : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	36	37	37	...	•132	•211	•151	•50
Bulgaria	•146	•146	...	...	•450	•480	...	...
Czechoslovakia	•18	•18	•18	•18	•63	•63	•63	•63
France	1 567	1 574	1 564	...	7 995	9 328	9 370	[1]7 750
Germany, Western	65	72	74	...	•324	•397	•308	•119
Greece	[2]220	•234	•231	•230	1 124	1 103	977	1 103
Hungary	•370	•400	...	...	•530	...	...	...
Italy	1 738	1 768	1 757	1 764	7 074	8 078	9 278	9 969
Portugal	340	•296	•300	...	•1 189	•1 792	•1 671	•1 732
Romania	•200	•200	...	...	•780	...	...	...
Spain	1 595	•1 586	•1 593	...	2 540	2 902	2 779	...
Switzerland	13	15	...	...	102	93	106	84
Yugoslavia	257	274	280	...	867	586	1 150	656
Total	*6 580*	*6 640*	*6 630*	...	*23 270*	*26 540*	*27 840*	*26 320*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	[2]8	•9	•9	...	36	40	43	36
Mexico	7	10	10	...	40	46	62	...
United States	•274	•267	...	...	2 701	2 325	2 940	2 626
Total	*290*	*290*	*300*	...	*2 780*	*2 410*	*3 040*	*2 710*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	178	213	216	216	1 657	2 547	1 832	1 200
Brazil	39	48	50	...	256	298	350	...
Chile	98	108	...	...	524	494	...	...
Peru	9	8	...	...	43	46	...	...
Uruguay	18	19	...	...	122	122	...	...
Total	*340*	*400*	*400*	*400*	*2 600*	*3 510*	*2 870*	*2 200*
ASIA								
Cyprus	[2]32	36	36	...	59	100	92	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	•254	...	...	...
Japan	4	7	8	8	39	53	72	82
Lebanon	21	21	...	...	81	70	...	...
Syria	67	70	71	...	172	257	206	195
Turkey	579	690	707	734	1 500	2 248	1 895	2 606
Total	*820*	*980*	*980*	*1 010*	*2 130*	*3 140*	*2 770*	*3 490*
AFRICA								
Algeria	393	401	399	...	•1 738	•2471	•1 852	•2 390
Egypt	8	8	8	...	79	102	75	...
Morocco (former French zone)	44	...	...	...	•92	262	•264	...
Tunisia	35	41	•42	...	•105	•149	•157	•185
Union of South Africa	•51	•54	...	...	419	504	•562	...
Total	*530*	*570*	*570*	...	*2 440*	*3 490*	*2 910*	*3 500*
OCEANIA								
Australia	55	55	55	•52	458	475	385	393
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**8 600**	**8 900**	**8 900**	...	**33 700**	**39 600**	**39 800**	**38 600**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Estimate based on declared wine and on table grapes. — [3]Average of 4 years.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Chiffre estimatif basé sur la production déclarée de vin et de raisin de table. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 11. - Raisins: Production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 11. - Raisins secs: Production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	Pays
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE					**EUROPE**
Greece	112.8	112.5	106.6	136.2	Grèce
Italy	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.3	Italie
Portugal	0.1	0.1	...	...	Portugal
Spain	9.1	9.6	8.6	...	Espagne
Total	*126*	*124*	*117*	*148*	*Total*
NORTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD**
United States	213.8	152.7	204.1	181.4	Etats-Unis
SOUTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina[2]	*5.2	*5.1	*6.5	...	Argentine[2]
Chile[2]	*0.8	*0.7	...	...	Chili[2]
Total	6	6	7	...	*Total*
ASIA					**ASIE**
Cyprus	5.0	6.8	7.1	*6.5	Chypre
Iran	*40.9	*50.0	*59.9	*61.7	Iran
Jordan	0.4	*0.8	...	...	Jordanie
Lebanon	*0.9	...	...	...	Liban
Syria	*7.6	23.5	10.6	...	Syrie
Turkey	125.6	138.0	141.0	...	Turquie
Total	*180*	*220*	*220*	...	*Total*
AFRICA					**AFRIQUE**
Morocco (former French zone)	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	...	Maroc (ancienne zone française)
Tunisia	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	...	Tunisie
Union of South Africa	9.1	9.0	6.1	*6.4	Union Sud-Africaine
Total	9	9	6	7	*Total*
OCEANIA					**OCÉANIE**
Australia[4]	72.9	84.7	60.1	*74.8	Australie[4]
WORLD TOTAL	**610**	**600**	**610**	**650**	**TOTAL MONDIAL**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Commercial production. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Includes quantities processed in distilleries.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Production commerciale. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Comprend les quantités utilisées pour la distillation.

Table 12. - Dates and figs : Production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 12. - Dattes et figues : Production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 metric tons			
DATES - DATTES				
EUROPE				
Spain	6.7	7.2	6.8	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	[2]4.5	5.6	7.9	...
United States	14.6	14.0	23.0	17.0
Total	*19*	*20*	*31*	*22*
ASIA				
Aden	[3]5.3	13.2	15.2	...
Iran	*124.6	*140.6	*99.8	*131.5
Iraq	310.2	*322.0	*445.0	*222.0
Pakistan	[4]80.0	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	[3]182.5	...	...	...
Total	*690*	*810*	*890*	*700*
AFRICA				
Algeria	103.0	105.0	87.0	91.1
Egypt	[3]185.0	379.3	329.0	...
French West Africa	[3]13.0	14.8	...	...
Libya	29.6	25.0	30.0	...
Morocco (former French zone)	42.6	69.2	98.2	70.0
Sudan	31.0	...	...	...
Tunisia	34.6	39.0	44.0	33.0
Total	*440*	*660*	*620*	*580*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 160**	**1 500**	**1 550**	**1 310**
FIGS, TOTAL - FIGUES, TOTAL				
EUROPE				
Greece	99.9	118.6	111.5	113.0
Italy	372.4	336.0	274.0	312.1
Malta	[2]2.5	2.4	2.4	...
Portugal	120.0	...	...	...
Spain	190.6	171.8	167.1	...
Yugoslavia	13.3	18.5	21.4	25.4
Total	*800*	*770*	*690*	*740*
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	9.9	7.5	6.5	...
United States	87.6	79.6	80.0	78.9
Total	*100*	*90*	*90*	*90*
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	*2.3	*3.8	*4.6	...
Brazil	[5]8.0	10.0	11.0	...
Total	*15*	*20*	*20*	...
FIGS, TOTAL (concluded) - **FIGUES, TOTAL** (fin				
ASIA				
Cyprus	2.7	3.7	3.3	...
Israel[6]	[5]5.7	5.4	6.3	7.5
Jordan	[2]16.1	18.5	7.6	...
Lebanon	12.6	20.0	20.0	...
Syria	42.2	56.3	50.2	46.2
Turkey	107.2	107.4	100.4	121.2
Total	*190*	*220*	*190*	*220*
AFRICA				
Algeria	99.2	103.0	77.9	92.5
Egypt	10.8	11.5	9.0	...
Libya	[4]1.0	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	32.4	52.5	...	...
Tunisia	12.7	11.0	...	14.0
Total	*180*	*210*	*170*	*190*
OCEANIA				
Australia	1.4	1.0	1.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 290**	**1 310**	**1 160**	**1 260**
FIGS, DRIED - FIGUES SÈCHES				
EUROPE				
Greece	22.5	27.2	25.8	25.6
Italy	60.0	52.3	39.2	50.9
Portugal	17.0	...	...	...
Spain	[4]12.2	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	[2]2.9	3.9	3.0	5.3
Total	*110*	*110*	*100*	*110*
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
United States	25.5	23.2	23.0	22.7
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina[7]	*0.8	*1.3	*1.5	...
ASIA				
Cyprus	—	—	1.0	...
Syria	*5.8	9.3	7.0	...
Turkey	25.4	25.0	21.0	...
Total	*35*	*40*	*30*	...
AFRICA				
Algeria	29.2	33.7	20.4	...
Libya	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—
Total	*30*	*40*	*25*	...
OCEANIA				
Australia	—	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	**200**	**210**	**180**	**200**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]1950. — [5]Average of 4 years. — [6]Includes dates, avocados, and other fruits. — [7]Commercial production of dried figs only.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]1950. — [5]Moyenne de 4 années. — [6]Y compris les dattes, les poires d'avocat et d'autres fruits. — [7]Production commerciale de figues sèches seulement

Table 13. - Tobacco : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 13. - Tabac : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Belgium	2	2	1	1	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.5
Bulgaria	[2]29	...	...	...	[2]34.4	...	66.0	48.0
Czechoslovakia	[2]6	*8	...	...	[2]8.1	*9.1	...	...
France	29	29	29	29	49.1	56.9	56.0	*58.0
Germany, Western	10	10	11	10	24.4	25.0	26.0	23.0
Greece	85	107	129	118	48.6	67.4	97.4	82.2
Hungary	[2]22	17	19	...	[2]22.3	17.4	22.6	...
Italy	56	47	48	49	75.5	66.1	72.3	65.2
Poland	[2]13	28	32	...	[2]19.8	*35.2	...	...
Romania	[2]27	*33	*33	...	[2]16.3	*17.8	...	...
Spain	13	22	20	21	19.0	34.3	33.3	33.5
Yugoslavia	34	38	44	41	23.7	29.2	41.5	30.7
Total	*350*	*410*	*450*	*435*	*370*	*435*	*500*	*450*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	43	*53	44	52	61.7	*83.8	61.2	77.2
Cuba	55	*62	*58	*57	*35.9	*49.6	*46.3	*43.1
Dominican Republic	*16	*21	*20	*20	*19.8	19.0	17.9	*18.1
Mexico[4]	35	37	43	30	35.2	37.6	53.1	30.0
Puerto Rico	14	*15	14	13	12.6	15.4	13.6	12.7
United States	674	675	605	552	958.5	1 017.7	994.7	989.2
Total	*850*	*880*	*800*	*740*	*1 130*	*1 230*	*1 200*	*1 180*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	33	31	35	38	33.7	31.6	39.9	40.5
Brazil[4]	149	184	196	*186	112.9	146.7	148.2	149.3
Chile	3	3	3	*3	6.6	6.3	6.0	*6.4
Colombia[4]	210	*26	*22	*25	22.5	*25.5	23.9	30.0
Paraguay	7	10	6	*8	7.8	10.1	5.5	...
Venezuela	11	6	3	3	8.9	5.1	*4.6	*6.4
Total	*230*	*265*	*270*	*270*	*200*	*235*	*235*	*250*
ASIA								
Burma	[2]48	*54	*54	*55	[2]45.2	*48.5	*49.0	*51.9
China								
Mainland	[4, 7]186	[7]218	...	...	*220.0	230.0	290.0	...
Taiwan	7	6	*8	...	9.1	11.6	*13.8	...
India[4]	331	369	342	373	247.1	272.3	247.9	263.2
Indonesia[5]								
Estates	13	12	11	...	7.6	7.5	7.0	...
Farms	*106	145	122	*151	...	60.7	43.2	58.4
Iran	*16	*17	19	21	*12.4	*12.3	*11.2	*14.4
Iraq	*4	10	*8	*8	*3.3	8.8	...	...
Japan	52	69	75	76	89.8	113.0	150.0	153.0
Korea, South	[2]17	24	20	*20	[2]21.0	29.4	26.2	29.1
Pakistan[4]	69	78	99	83	69.7	88.4	129.0	95.6
Philippines	37	53	75	76	22.5	30.0	38.4	*42.6
Thailand	33	54	56	55	27.2	52.6	55.9	53.9
Turkey	118	156	*172	*172	84.1	102.0	120.0	116.0
Total	*1 000*	*1 390*	*1 410*	*1 480*	*820*	*1 130*	*1 250*	*1 270*
AFRICA								
Algeria	*30	32	31	*28	20.1	20.1	19.7	7.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Southern Rhodesia, [7, 10]	67	70	80	76	44.3	55.5	74.7	[11]*65.0
Northern Rhodesia[7]	8	6	7		4.0	3.9	4.7	*0.3
Nyasaland[7]	*57	43	43	...	13.8	10.3	*15.4	*14.1
Union of South Africa[12]	...	...	...	...	21.9	15.6	13.7	19.9
Total	*260*	*260*	*270*	*260*	*140*	*140*	*170*	*150*
OCEANIA								
Australia	3	4	5	5	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.6
New Zealand	2	1	1	*1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
Total	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*6*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**2 700**	**3 170**	**3 210**	**3 190**	**2 660**	**3 180**	**3 360**	**3 310**

[1]1956, preliminary figures. — [2]1947-51. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Calendar year. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]1952. — [7]Planted area. — [8]Average of 3 years. — [9]Java and Madura. — [10]On farms and estates. — [11]Including Northwest Rhodesia. — [12]Data for Northeast Rhodesia only. — [13]Marketing year beginning 1 May.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1947-51. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Année civile. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]1952. — [7]Superficie plantée. — [8]Moyenne de 3 années. — [9]Java et Madoera. — [10]Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — [11]Y compris le nord-ouest de la Rhodésie. — [12]Données pour le nord-est seulement de la Rhodésie. — [13]Campagne commerciale commençant le 1er mai.

Table 14. - Horses, mules, and asses **Tableau 14. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine**

Country — Pays	Kind — Espèce	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48 - 1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE							
Austria	Horses	XII	282	267	259	245	236
	Mules	XII	2	2	2	1	1
	Asses						
Belgium	Horses	V	260	[1]227	*220	*207	*201
	Mules	V	2	[1]2	...	...	...
	Asses						
Denmark	Horses	VII	499	399	358	309	281
Finland	Horses	VI	389	339	326	313	297
France	Horses	1 - X	2 403	2 333	2 277	2 220	2 161
	Mules	1 - X	89	88	86	85	82
	Asses	1 - X	105	100	102	95	92
Germany	Horses	XII	2 268	2 118	2 000	*1 869	1 841
	Mules	XII	6	*4	*4	...	...
	Asses						
Eastern	Horses	XII	(694)	(750)	(727)	(695)	(669)
	Mules	XII	[3] (1)	...	...	...	...
	Asses						
Western	Horses	XII	(1 570)	(1 360)	(1 271)	(1 172)	(1 098)
	Mules	XII	(5)	(3)	(3)	...	...
	Asses						
Greece	Horses	XII	259	305	315	317	326
	Mules	XII	162	193	200	203	208
	Asses	XII	409	475	492	501	508
Ireland, Rep. of	Horses	1 - VI	385	329	313	296	276
	Mules	1 - VI	5	4	...	...	...
	Asses	1 - VI	110	106	...	...	...
Italy	Horses	I	778	706	669	617	573
	Mules	I	393	401	402	379	359
	Asses	I	762	735	724	656	605
Netherlands[2]	Horses	V	267	249	241	222	208
Norway	Horses	20 - VI	191	168	159	150	142
Poland	Horses	VI	2 673	2 722	2 650	2 560	...
Spain	Horses	1 - IV	[4]705	[4]650	...	[4]563	...
	Mules	1 - IV	[4]1 186	[4]1 156	...	[4]998	...
	Asses	1 - IV	[4]822	[4]799	...	[4]675	...
Sweden	Horses	1 - VI	440	361	335	312	284
Switzerland	Horses	20 - IV	135	128	125	120	117
	Mules	20 - IV	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom[6]	Horses	VI	552	370	*330	*310	*271
Yugoslavia	Horses	I	1 064	1 126	1 193	1 242	1 311
	Mules	I	32	31	...	31	...
	Asses	I	156	166	...	166	...
Total	*Horses*		*17 100*	*16 400*	*15 900*	*15 300*	...
	Mules		*2 100*	*2 200*	*2 000*	*2 000*	...
	Asses		*2 900*	*3 000*	*2 900*	*2 800*	...
U.S.S.R.	Horses	...	[5]14 200	15 300	[7]16 200	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada[8]	Horses	1 - VI	1 580	1 099	996	904	853
Cuba	Horses	...	[4]410	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	[4]32	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	[4]4	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	Horses	VI	137	125	250	242	...
	Mules	VI	45	46	71	70	...
	Asses	VI	80	75	78	135	...
El Salvador	Horses	X	[9]130	87	90	98	...
	Mules	X	[9]40	29	34	39	...
	Asses	X	[9]4	3	3	4	...
Guatemala	Horses	IV - V	[4]165	266	189	171	169
	Mules	IV - V	[4]58	62	59	57	59
	Asses	IV - V	[4]9	8	8	8	8
Honduras	Horses	VIII	178	...	...	[4]192	[4]193
	Mules	VIII	75	*90	*93	**85	**86
	Asses	VIII	23	*23	*23	**21	**22
Mexico	Horses	XII	[2]2 704	*3 000	...	...	...
	Mules	XII	[4]1 172	*1 000	...	...	...
	Asses	XII	[2]2 570	*2 800	...	...	...
United States[7]	Horses	1 - I	*5 347	*3 728	*3 306	*2 973	*2 710
	Mules	1 - I	*2 402	*1 675	*1 485	*1 336	*1 318
Total	*Horses*		*11 400*	*9 600*	*9 100*	*8 700*	...
	Mules		*4 000*	*3 100*	*2 900*	*2 800*	...
	Asses		*3 100*	*3 200*	*3 200*	*3 200*	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	Horses	...	[10]7 265	...	...	...	[7, 11]5 849
Bolivia	Horses	...	[10]157	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	[10]54	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	[10]411	...	...	...	...
Brazil	Horses	31 - XII	[12]6 942	7 111	7 059	7 286	7 564
	Mules	31 - XII	[12]3 072	3 215	3 133	3 241	3 390
	Asses	31 - XII	[12]1 541	1 611	1 612	1 674	1 774
Colombia	Horses	XII	[9]1 208	...	[12]1 159	[12]1 285	...
	Mules	XII	[9]525	...	[12]410	[12]459	...
	Asses	XII	[9]329	...	[12]282	[12]325	...
Paraguay	Horses	XII	[9]373	354	...	354	...
	Mules	...	[9]13	7	...	8	...
	Asses	...	[9]15	17	...	18	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Horses, mules, and asses (concluded)

Tableau 14. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine (fin)

Country — Pays	Kind — Espèce	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
SOUTH AMERICA (concluded)							
Peru	Horses	XII	496	*533	*533	*533	*529
	Mules	XII	153	*181	*181	*181	*177
	Asses	XII	407	*407	*407	*407	*397
Uruguay	Horses	V	[10]667	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	Horses	XI	[10]335	...	...	...	...
	Mules	XI	[10]62	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XI	[10]387	...	...	...	...
Total	*Horses*		*18 200*	*18 200*	*18 200*	*18 400*	...
	Mules		*4 300*	*4 300*	*4 300*	*4 500*	...
	Asses		*3 400*	*3 400*	*3 400*	*3 500*	...
ASIA							
China : Mainland	Horses	IV	[5] 502	6 512	6 939	7 312	...
	Mules	IV	[5] 554	1 645	1 717	1 723	...
	Asses	IV	[5]10 650	12 215	12 700	12 402	...
India	Horses	...	[5] 437	...	...	...	1 503
	Mules	...	[5]51	...	...	...	*60
	Asses	...	[5] 167	...	...	...	*1 331
Indonesia	Horses	IX	560	[14]593	[10]621	[5]631	[5]634
Iran	Horses	...	[13]*358	*365	*370	...	...
	Mules	...	[13]*127	*115	*139	...	...
	Asses	...	[13][5] 222	*1 035	*1 254	...	...
Japan[8]	Horses	II	1 082	1 090	1 020	897	...
Pakistan	Horses	...	[5]478	...	470	...	...
	Mules	...	[5]41	...	41	...	...
	Asses	...	[5]928	...	913	...	...
Philippines	Horses	1 - I	206	219	226	233	[16]214
Syria	Horses	31 - XII	109	101	98	103	101
	Mules	31 - XII	57	74	78	84	86
	Asses	31 - XII	251	250	260	271	271
Turkey	Horses	31 - XII	1 136	1 216	1 201	1 214	1 219
	Mules	31 - XII	104	117	117	117	125
	Asses	31 - XII	1 696	1 726	1 748	1 710	1 698
Total	*Horses*		*11 600*	*13 000*	*13 300*	*13 600*	...
	Mules		*2 600*	*2 800*	*2 900*	*2 900*	...
	Asses		*17 400*	*19 300*	*20 000*	*19 700*	...
AFRICA							
Algeria	Horses	XI	209	216	216	203	...
	Mules	XI	231	238	239	230	...
	Asses	XI	302	363	341	365	...
Basutoland	Horses	II	[5]101	93	...	102	...
	Asses	II	[5]54	54	...	49	...
Egypt	Horses	...	[14]39	...	40	42	...
	Mules	...	[14]10	...	9	9	...
	Asses	...	[14]816	...	880	927	...
French Equatorial Africa[17]	Horses	I	64	68	64	65	74
	Asses	I	102	108	112	113	109
French West Africa	Horses	...	206	250	...	...	...
	Asses	...	670	700	...	...	...
Morocco(former French zone)[17]	Horses	1 - III	178	205	215	223	...
	Mules	1 - III	150	169	177	185	...
	Asses	1 - III	682	846	920	969	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	Horses	...	[13]192	[18]20	[18]22	...	...
	Asses	...	[13]863	[18]31	[18]30	...	...
South West Africa	Horses	...	46	35	36	36	36
	Asses	...	78	50	40	38	35
Sudan	Horses	...	20	...	...	20	...
	Asses	...	500	...	...	500	...
Tanganyika	Asses	...	115	126	117	137	126
Tunisia	Horses	...	73	78	78	81	...
	Mules	...	47	49	50	50	...
	Asses	...	137	164	160	162	...
Union of South Africa	Horses	31 - VIII	[20]680	...	...	...	...
	Mules	31 - VIII	[5]97	...	...	...	...
	Asses	31 - VIII	[5]677	...	...	...	...
Total	*Horses*		*2 900*	*3 000*	*3 000*	*3 000*	...
	Mules		*1 600*	*1 600*	*1 600*	*1 600*	...
	Asses		*8 800*	*9 000*	*9 100*	*9 200*	...
OCEANIA							
Australia	Horses	31 - III	1 055	895	850	803	770
New Zealand	Horses	31 - I	204	171	171	160	...
Total	*Horses*		*1 300*	*1 100*	*1 100*	*1 100*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Horses**		**75 600**	**76 600**	**76 800**	...	...
	Mules		...	...	...	...	...
	Asses		...	...	...	...	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.	**Horses**		**62 400**	**61 300**	**60 600**	**60 000**	...
	Mules		**14 600**	**14 000**	**13 700**	**13 800**	...
	Asses		**75 500**	**37 800**	**38 600**	**38 400**	...

[1]January. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]Horses used in agriculture. — [4]1949/50. — [5]Animals over one year old. — [6]On farms. — [7]October. — [8]Average of 3 years. — [9]December. — [10]1950/51. — [11]1956/57. — [12]Average of 4 years. — [13]Excluding the *Intendencias y Comisarías*. — [14]September. — [15]March. — [16]1951/52. — [17] Registered for taxation. — [18]British Cameroons only.

[1]Janvier. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Chevaux employés pour l'agriculture. — [4]1949/50. — [5]Animaux de plus d'un an. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations. — [7]Octobre. — [8]Moyenne de 3 années. — [9]Décembre. — [10]1950/51. — [11]1956/57. — [12]Moyenne de 4 années. — [13]Non comoris les *Intendencias y Comisarías*. — [14]Septembre. — [15]Mars. — [16]1951/52. — [17]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [18]Cameroun britannique seulement.

Table 15. - Cattle **Tableau 15. - Espèce bovine**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct. - Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE							
Austria	XII	2 207	2 347	2 300	2 304	2 346	2 325
Belgium	15-V	2 017	2 328	2 373	2 393	2 413	2 420
Czechoslovakia	I	[3] 693	...	[4] 082	[4] 041	[4] 107	...
Denmark	VII	2 998	3 068	3 151	3 180	3 167	...
Finland	VI	1 685	1 809	1 885	1 902	1 827	...
France	1-X	15 605	16 281	16 889	17 322	17 572	17 792
Germany, Eastern	XII	3 276	3 876	3 796	3 793	3 760	3 719
Western	XII	10 853	11 641	11 641	11 521	11 552	11 815
Greece	XII	763	873	904	917	957	980
Ireland, Rep. of	1-VI	4 211	4 397	4 504	4 483	4 536	...
Italy	I	8 285	8 994	9 033	8 817	8 670	8 440
Luxembourg	V	121	135	132	130	131	...
Netherlands	V	2 659	2 934	3 025	2 995	2 962	3 097
Norway [5]	20-VI	1 204	1 150	1 181	1 171	1 112	...
Poland	VI	6 895	7 385	7 686	7 912	...	...
Spain	IV	[4] 356	[3] 184	[4] 500	[3] 011	...	...
Sweden	1-VI	2 594	2 527	2 555	2 575	2 324	...
Switzerland	21-IV	1 544	1 635	1 593	1 583	1 645	...
United Kingdom [5]	VI	10 277	10 444	10 718	10 688	10 916	...
Yugoslavia	I	4 869	5 007	5 109	5 285	5 220	...
Total		*99 000*	*105 000*	*106 000*	*107 000*	*109 000*	...
U.S.S.R.	...	[6] 55 780	56 624	[6] 63 036	[6] 64 930	[6] 67 068	[6] 70 400
N. and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada [5]	1-XII	7 941	8 914	9 379	9 481	9 674	9 851
Costa Rica	III-IV	[6] 601	696	762	552	...	...
Cuba	...	[4] 079	...	4 150	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	711	857	933	917	...	...
El Salvador	X	[6] 795	615	827	968	...	...
Guadeloupe	XII	63	64	65	70	...	...
Guatemala	IV-V	[7] 973	[8] 1 270	1 218	993	1 033	...
Honduras	III-VIII	884	...	[9] 1 168	[9] 1 124	[9] 1 120	[9] 1 121
Martinique	XII	43	52	54	54	...	...
Mexico	31-XII	[7][10] 13 790	[10] 15 500	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	1 068	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico [5]	I	394	386	405	408	404	...
United States [5]	I	80 424	94 241	95 679	96 592	96 804	95 166
Total		*114 000*	*130 000*	*133 000*	*134 000*	*134 000*	...
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	XI	...	45 263	[4] 43 596	...	49 028	...
Bolivia	I	[10] 2 227	...	[6] 2 260	...	...	...
Brazil	31-XII	51 265	55 854	57 626	61 442	63 608	...
Chile	...	2 296	2 293	2 595	2 596	2 560	...
Colombia	XII	[11] 4 652	...	[11] 11 994	...	[11] 12 500	...
Ecuador	VIII	[11] 467	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	3 635	4 163	4 336	4 008	...	...
Peru	XII	2 830	3 189	3 412	3 476	3 439	...
Uruguay	V	[10] 8 154	8 013	7 819	...	7 305	...
Venezuela	XI-XII	[10] 5 674	...	...	[6] 6 230	[6] 6 380	...
Total		*135 000*	*144 000*	*143 000*	*147 000*	*152 000*	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Cattle (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Espèce bovine (fin)

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct. - Sept. 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
ASIA							
Aden Protectorate	...	[1]61	68	68	68	68	...
Burma[1 8]	III	4 494	4 633	4 730	4 757	4 799	...
Cambodia	XII	[4]842	900	830	830	930	980
Ceylon	1-V	1 131	1 229	1 277	1 433	1 450	...
China							
Taiwan	XII	64	72	75	80	83	...
Cyprus	VII	34	...	35	...	...	...
India	...	[1]140 828	...	...	...	158 863	...
Indonesia	...	4 111	4 624	...	5 025	4 073	...
Iran	...	[7 9]3 225	[10 11]5 000	[10 11]5 000	...	...	...
Iraq	...	[14]1 510	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	X-XII	52	88	94	102	109	129
Japan[5]	1-II	[1]2 396	2 826	2 896	2 919	3 202	3 216
Korea, South	31-XII	599	661	668	763	867	...
Malaya, Fed. of	XII	240	265	279	278	279	287
Pakistan	...	[9]28 046	[9]30 296	31 060	...	...	...
Philippines	I	695	762	793	824	[18]836	...
Syria	31-XII	471	487	509	552	545	...
Thailand	IV-V	[7 5]154	5 336	5 329	5 862	...	...
Turkey	31-XII	10 161	10 695	10 759	10 868	11 059	11 546
Total		*243 000*	*272 000*	*276 000*	*280 000*	...	...
AFRICA							
Algeria	XI	784	846	864	893	...	...
Angola	XII	[7 1]263	1 221	1 157	1 184	...	...
Bechuanaland	...	1 018	1 098	1 104	1 152	...	...
Belgian Congo	31-XII	640	759	806	855	890	...
Egypt	...	[14]1 356	...	1 344	1 362	...	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of							
Eritrea	...	1 206	1 250	1 250	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	[14]20 000	...	...	...	...	...
French Cameroons	...	1 160	[7 1]250	[7 1]250	[7 1]250	...	...
French Equatorial Africa[17]	1-I	1 626	[7 1]750	[7 1]684	[7 1]685	[7 1]667	...
French West Africa	...	8 900	9 500	...	...	...	...
Ghana	...	373	395	...	...	...	...
Kenya	XII	5 487	[9 6]646	[9 6]672	[9 6]707	[9 6]765	...
Madagascar	I	5 709	[7 5]748	[7 6]089	[7 6]085	...	...
Morocco							
Former French zone [17]	I-III	1 883	2 286	2 459	2 466	...	...
Former Spanish zone	VI	[7 2]77	337	344	...	...	...
Mozambique	XII	699	797	791	817	835	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	[16]6 000	[18]484	[18]586	[18]575	...	...
Portuguese Guinea	...	[1]118	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.of							
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	2 906	2 987	3 029	3 077	3 147	...
Northern Rhodesia	XII	856	926	[19]985	[19]996	...	...
Nyasaland	X-XII	278	273	[19]292	[19]307	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	31-XII	[7]974	900	937	948	907	...
Somalia	...	[7 1]172	842	842	...	...	...
South West Africa	...	1 492	1 500	1 550	1 600	1 700	...
Sudan	...	3 957	...	...	6 000	...	...
Swaziland	IX	420	421	422	431	...	...
Tanganyika	...	6 337	6 605	6 488	6 755	7 005	...
Tunisia	...	395	483	482	502	...	...
Uganda	I	2 599	2 745	2 855	3 094	...	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	11 912	11 655	11 604	...	...	...
Total		*95 000*	*99 000*	*100 000*	*101 000*	...	...
OCEANIA							
Australia	31-III	14 552	15 247	15 602	15 836	16 458	...
Hawaii[3]	XII	152	158	167	163	170	...
New Caledonia	I	96	103	101	...	...	...
New Zealand	31-I	4 961	5 483	5 782	5 924	...	...
Total		*20 000*	*21 000*	*22 000*	*22 000*	*23 000*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**752 000**	**828 000**	**843 000**	**856 000**	...	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**696 000**	**771 000**	**780 000**	**791 000**	...	...

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]December. — [3]On agricultural holdings. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Animals over one year old. — [6]October. — [7]Average of 4 years. — [8]May. — [9]June. — [10]1950/51. — [11]Excluding the *Intendencias y Comisarías*. — [12]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [13]March. — [14]1951/52. — [15]1949/50. — [16]Standing estimate. — [17]Registered for taxation. — [18]British Cameroons only. — [19]September.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Décembre. — [3]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [6]Octobre. — [7]Moyenne de 4 années. — [8]Mai. — [9]Juin. — [10]1950/51. — [11]A l'exclusion des *Intendencias y Comisarías*. — [12]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [13]Mars. — [14]1951/52. — [15]1949/50. — [16]Estimation permanente. — [17]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [18]Cameroun britannique seulement. — [19]Septembre.

Table 16. - Condensed and evaporated milk **Tableau 16. - Lait condensé et évaporé**

Continent and country	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	Continent et pays
	..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						**EUROPE**
Belgium						Belgique
Whole	3	8	8	14	18	Lait entier
Skim	1	[1]1	1	1	1	Lait écrémé
Denmark						Danemark
Whole	28	32	27	28	. .	Lait entier
Skim	8	6	1	2	...	Lait écrémé
France	44	52	58	*60	...	France
Germany, Western						Allemagne occidentale
Whole	74	153	167	213	238	Lait entier
Skim	13	8	7	7	8	Lait écrémé
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	9	6	1	—	...	Irlande, Rép. d'[3]
Netherlands						Pays-Bas
Whole	139	199	213	243	269	Lait entier
Skim	13	20	14	19	22	Lait écrémé
Whey[3]	[4]*1	3	5	5	4	Petit lait[3]
Norway						Norvège
Whole	9	7	10	*10	...	Lait entier
Spain						Espagne
Whole	15	18	17	...	...	Lait entier
Sweden						Suède
Whole	1	1	2	3	...	Lait entier
Skim	—	1	1	1	...	Lait écrémé
Switzerland	5	6	6	6	...	Suisse
United Kingdom						Royaume-Uni
Whole	89	108	115	154	194	Lait entier
Skim	21	36	17	26		Lait écrémé
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE**
Canada						Canada
Whole	131	132	133	140	146	Lait entier
Skim	7	7	7	6	6	Lait écrémé
Condensed buttermilk	1	1	1	1	...	Babeurre condensé
United States[5]						Etats-Unis[5]
Whole	1 493	1 306	1 290	1 324	1 314	Lait entier
Skim	332	330	343	*336	...	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	78	60	56	...	...	Babeurre
Whey	...	...	79	...	...	Petit lait
SOUTH AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina						Argentine
Whole	7	9	9	*12	...	Lait entier
Brazil	18	18	22	22	...	Brésil
Chile						Chili
Whole[6,7]	10	11	12	*13	...	Lait entier[6,7]
Colombia[8]	2	2	...	...	...	Colombie[8]
Peru						Pérou
Whole	6	9	9	9	...	Lait entier
Venezuela[8]	2	3	4	4	4	Venezuela[8]
ASIA						**ASIE**
Japan						Japon
Whole	[4]14	19	37	28	...	Lait entier
Skim		6	11	12		Lait écrémé
AFRICA						**AFRIQUE**
Union of South Africa						Union Sud-Africaine
Whole	18	26	30	24	..	Lait entier
OCEANIA						**OCÉANIE**
Australia						Australie
Whole[9]	50	56	43	39	46	Lait entier[9]
New Zealand[9,10]	21	29	17	15	16	Nouvelle-Zélande[9,10]

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]Exports. — [3]Including whey paste. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]For human consumption only. — [6]Condensed milk. — [7]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated. — [8]Including dried milk. — [9]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [10]Condensed milk and whole milk powder.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]Exportations. — [3]Y compris la pâte de petit-lait. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Pour la consommation humaine seulement. — [6]Lait condensé. — [7]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée. — [8]Y compris le lait en poudre. — [9]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [10]Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre.

Table 17. - Dried milk **Tableau 17. - Lait en poudre**

Continent and country	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	Continent et pays
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						**EUROPE**
Belgium						Belgique
Whole	[1]—	—	—	1	1	Lait entier
Skim	[1]83	16	16	15	18	Lait écrémé
Denmark						Danemark
Whole	8	10	11	13	...	Lait entier
Skim	4	6	3	4	...	Lait écrémé
France						France
Whole	[1]4	16	16	[4]20	...	Lait entier
Skim	[1]2					Lait écrémé
Germany, Western						Allemagne occidentale
Whole	11	15	19	16	14	Lait entier
Skim	11	23	20	28	33	Lait écrémé
Ireland, Rep. of[5]	2	2	1	2	...	Irlande, Rép. d'[5]
Netherlands						Pays-Bas
Whole	17	24	24	31	40	Lait entier
Skim	19	29	34	22	22	Lait écrémé
Whey	[1]5	8	10	13	14	Petit-lait
Norway	1	1	1	2	...	Norvège
Spain	[1]2	1	...	...	...	Espagne
Sweden						Suède
Whole	7	5	5	4	8	Lait entier
Skim	4	7	7	6	6	Lait écrémé
Switzerland						Suisse
Whole	4	6	6	6	...	Lait entier
Skim	2	2	2	2	...	Lait écrémé
United Kingdom						Royaume-Uni
Whole	23	20	22	22	31	Lait entier
Skim	9	19	28	23	39	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk and Whey	[1]5	7	9	5	7	Babeurre et petit-lait
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE**
Canada						Canada
Whole	7	8	9	9	9	Lait entier
Skim	29	38	38	40	36	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	2	3	3	3	4	Babeurre
Whey	2	2	2	4	...	Petit-lait
United States[3]						Etats-Unis[3]
Whole	59	47	43	47	49	Lait entier
Skim	369	550	636	673	673	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	21	26	26	26	...	Babeurre
Whey	68	79	80	...	...	Petit-lait
SOUTH AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina						Argentine
Skim	6	9	10	[4]10	...	Lait écrémé
Brazil						Brésil
Whole	7	14	18	18	...	Lait entier
Chile[6]						Chili[6]
Whole	1	2	3	[4]1	...	Lait entier
Venezuela[7]	2	3	4	4	4	Venezuela[7]
ASIA						**ASIE**
Japan						Japon
Whole	[1]10	10	15	13	...	Lait entier
Skim		2	4	4	...	Lait écrémé
AFRICA						**AFRIQUE**
Union of South Africa						Union Sud-Africaine
Whole	1	2	2	2	...	Lait entier
Skim	1	1	2	2	...	Lait écrémé
OCEANIA						**OCÉANIE**
Australia[8]						Australie[8]
Whole	18	23	19	16	18	Lait entier
Skim	8	16	20	24	31	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk and Whey	3	4	5	5	5	Beurre et petit-lait
New Zealand[3]						Nouvelle-Zélande[3]
Skim	22	39	41	32	36	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	4	5	6	10	13	Babeurre

[1]1949-53. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Exports. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]For human consumption only. — [6]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated. — [7]Including condensed and evaporated milk. — [8]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

[1]1949-53. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Exportations. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Pour la consommation humaine seulement. — [6]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée. — [7]Y compris le lait condensé et évaporé. — [8]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 18. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957

Tableau 18. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin),1952/53 à 1955/56; 1955, 1956 et 1957

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	I	II	III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
France	137	273	598	671	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	57	105	33	36	36	33
Germany, Western	26	17	12	92	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	73	68	24	24	20	21
Netherlands	11	25	15	20	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	4	3	1	1	1	1
Sweden	34	111	62	27	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	66	51	33	7	11	61
Eastern Europe[4]	40	70	50	22	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*250*	*500*	*740*	*830*	*1 060*	*740*	*650*	*970*	*1 120*	*590*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.[4]	250	175	175	95	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 506	2 073	1 521	616	472	433	455
United States[1] a	2 211	1 494	1 868	2 329	2 311	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 480	3 528	3 218	3 443	3 981	1 320	1 316	1 345	1 379
b	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	50	27	29	48	...	25	21	...	...
Total	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 592*	*4 314*	*3 802*	*3 342*	*3 567*	*2 902*	*4 261*	*6 528*	*5 753*	*5 564*	...	*1 961*	*1 809*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Argentina	200	764	907	789	946	943	811	1 014	744	586	599	639	*650	*200	*140	*310	*270
Uruguay	43	30	124	121	190	87	107	114	131	131	79	*140	*80	*35	*25	*20	*20
Total	*243*	*794*	*1 031*	*910*	*1 136*	*1 030*	*918*	*1 128*	*875*	*717*	*678*	*779*	*730*	*235*	*165*	*330*	*290*
ASIA																	
Iraq	—	—	25	—	66	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	1	28	7	1	—	—	2	76	106	42	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	13	59	17	70	117	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*188*	*294*	*173*	*67*	*107*	*70*	*18*	*70*	*117*	*61*	*76*	*106*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	2	—	6	17	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	...
Morocco (former French zone)	7	20	53	57	73	66	51	64	79	35	10	53	39	...	...	...	...
Tunisia[3]	65	52	46	9	34	42	11	16	8	—	—	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*74*	*72*	*105*	*83*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*98*	*103*	*35*	*15*	*58*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	681	489	641	721	761	640	566	579	690	938	971	972	964	345	239	380	240
WORLD TOTAL	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**7 100**	**7 150**	**6 200**	**5 950**	**5 900**	**7 300**	**9 150**	**7 750**	**7 600**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	81	38	58	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	31	50	11	19	20	16
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	119	123	155	115	93	91	178	146	151	116	36	45	35	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	46	60	24	20	16	19
Finland	73	45	66	62	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	100	52	17	4	31	31
France	103	68	54	113	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	534	360	55	104	201	117
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	902	807	294	273	240	203
Greece	63	37	79	75	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	116	20	15	—	5	...
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	20	62	35	27	—	—
Italy	311	156	128	181	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	146	170	44	105	21	43
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	175	186	252	228	167	263	285	221	203	62	80	61	53
Norway	84	74	96	87	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	82	57	14	12	31	29
Portugal	35	22	19	24	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	47	18	3	3	12	5
Spain[5]	15	227	72	21	4	—	24	18	21	22	13	—	...	2	—	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	2	9	—	30	26	5	—	15	21	4	4	13	5
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	122	151	45	66	40	47
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 285	1 313	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 131	1 297	1 550	1 298	1 235	1 320	412	448	460	373
Yugoslavia	244	139	282	269	384	268	290	33	312	440	265	310	252	...	...	...	...
Total	*3 416*	*2 974*	*3 465*	*3 392*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*3 424*	*2 881*	*3 169*	*4 103*	*4 340*	*4 078*	*3 721*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 18. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957 (concluded)

Tableau 18. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56; 1955, 1956 et 1957 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	I	II	III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
British West Indies	52	50	58	◁52	◁43	◁67	◁48	◁56	◁51	◁53	◁59	◁58	◁61	◁26	◁17	◁18	◁14
Cuba	69	*45	51	◁47	◁39	◁66	◁29	◁48	◁52	◁59	◁49	◁52	◁68	◁25	◁11	◁32	◁8
Mexico	85	41	—	24	—	—	6	4	44	41	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	195	60	30	67	11	67	30	56	68	114	25	59	63	24	19	20	15
Others	64	74	72	◁72	◁74	◁97	◁122	◁42	◁54	◁69	◁64	◁80	◁81	◁22	◁23	◁36	◁34
Total	*470*	*270*	*210*	*260*	*170*	*300*	*230*	*210*	*270*	*340*	*197*	*250*	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Bolivia	24	25	26	◁23	◁25	◁33	◁10	◁9	◁41	◁32	◁31	◁39	◁30	◁16	◁3	◁11	◁—
Brazil	353	408	403	425	400	294	614	547	246	293	418	540	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	58	37	70	◁36	◁68	◁26	◁37	◁85	◁14	◁9	◁158	◁73	◁10	◁10	◁—	◁—	◁—
Peru	61	68	65	83	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	42	48	54	60	61	64	*70	*59	54	58	61	92	...	29	10	...	...
Others	102	66	65	◁57	◁48	◁80	◁60	◁42	◁48	◁78	◁66	◁54	◁42	◁13	◁21	◁8	◁28
Total	*640*	*650*	*680*	*680*	*660*	*560*	*890*	*830*	*460*	*560*	*799*	*850*	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																	
Ceylon	94	91	76	68	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	92	67	—	18	49	25
China : Taiwan	*22	*75	*61	41	26	83	44	24	40	56	44	*54	*33	*10	*9	*14	*19
Hong Kong	16	24	19	20	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	24	25	10	8	7	8
India	342	171	137	69	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	481	548	200	139	209	182
Indonesia	35	55	33	58	39	36	40	51	62	79	47	87	...	34	...	...	...
Israel	78	80	97	78	77	109	51	79	73	111	82	68	78	29	28	21	...
Japan	309	592	490	568	479	516	829	509	428	504	753	656	348	98	149	101	...
Korea, South	*50	*40	18	◁31	◁10	◁18	◁24	◁19	◁29	◁51	◁95	◁49	◁145	◁19	◁46	◁80	◁53
Lebanon	43	43	47	49	30	63	16	107	33	41	56	56	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	45	46	58	56	71	55	38	44	56	86	51	41	61	22	20	19	17
Pakistan	221	193	2	10	—	—	—	—	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	61	*63	84	◁70	◁92	◁107	◁46	◁82	◁82	◁69	◁85	◁81	◁100	◁33	◁35	◁32	◁28
Turkey	—	—	42	23	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	38	57	7	41	9	...
Total	*1 320*	*1 470*	*1 160*	*1 140*	*1 230*	*1 380*	*1 220*	*1 050*	*1 000*	*1 310*	*1 860*	*1 950*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	17	26	5	12	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	17	—	—	—	—	...
Belgian Congo	6	8	9	10	7	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	4	4	4	...
Egypt	233	55	15	78	—	6	8	—	176	*130	*8	—	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	19	19	27	26	31	25	27	27	20	31	36	34	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	8	15	20	12	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	16	21	2	1	18	...
Tunisia	6	—	—	22	—	—	—	18	31	41	10	48	...	—	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	48	86	48	49	23	80	93	11	21	72	59	13	...	—	...	...	...
Total	*340*	*210*	*120*	*209*	*74*	*163*	*162*	*71*	*267*	*341*	*158*	*140*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
New Zealand	46	47	55	59	63	48	55	65	63	55	82	64	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 200**	**6 500**	**6 150**	**6 500**	**6 500**	**5 600**	**6 100**	**7 800**	**8 250**	**8 100**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 %; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies; these exports are excluded from 1953/54 and 1954/55 world totals. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 %; Canada, 72,6 %; Etats-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600 000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953/54 et 1954/55. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla

Table 19. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1953-57

Tableau 19. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	I	II	III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Italy	61	49	42	87	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	82	39	16	15	8	8
Spain	14	15	12	23	1	3	5	40	38	12	17	25	...	11	7	...	...
Total	*75*	*64*	*54*	*110*	*44*	*40*	*37*	*97*	*152*	*98*	*84*	*107*	...	*27*	*22*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
United States a	174	139	129	204	81	125	150	160	91	102	274	351	283	50	82	151	112
b	...	...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	34	32	44	...	11	7	...	...
Total	*174*	*139*	*129*	*232*	*81*	*125*	*150*	*160*	*91*	*136*	*306*	*395*	...	*61*	*89*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Brazil	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	2	20	50	20	13	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	10	9	14	*10	11	15	14	15	9	*12	*6	*14	*13	*3	*3	*7	*3
Ecuador	8	5	5	3	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*19*	*14*	*19*	*38*	*13*	*19*	*25*	*21*	*33*	*63*	*29*	*29*	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																	
Burma	242	365	409	464	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	449	486	64	179	243	189
Cambodia			6	15	14	6	5	—	2	36	—	22	...	18	...	...	...
Laos	49	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam			20	1	38	31	12	—	—	—	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
China																	
Mainland c	67	73	73	105	96	56	38	102	106	56	90	170	51	23	8	20	...
Taiwan	15	9	42	*27	61	9	43	57	17	38	—	*55	*20	*16	—	*4	...
India	—	—	25	10	18	38	23	21	30	12	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	12	15	11	2	20	11	10	4	4	1	—	2	...	—	—	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	11	12	14	18	9	8	15	24	18	14	19	22	30	15	5	10	11
Pakistan	22	35	62	15	33	68	67	78	58	2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	335	255	307	310	321	389	286	237	285	313	280	361	441	170	130	141	157
Total	*753*	*853*	*969*	*967*	*1 021*	*1 124*	*774*	*960*	*982*	*909*	*899*	*1 085*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Egypt	—	12	46	55	34	31	47	71	61	86	34	38	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	10	3	11	9	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	9	6	2	2	2	2
Total	*10*	*15*	*57*	*64*	*37*	*40*	*66*	*85*	*77*	*91*	*40*	*47*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	8	8	9	7	9	6	13	9	6	7	7	5	4	2	1	1	2
WORLD TOTAL	1 100	1 150	1 300	1 450	1 250	1 400	1 050	1 400	1 400	1 350	1 400	1 650	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	6	6	9	9	10	7	10	8	7	8	5	18	6	*2	*2	*2	
Belgium-Luxembourg	7	9	13	21	14	9	17	13	17	17	25	24	20	5	9	6	
France	8	15	18	18	21	24	20	8	10	20	28	13	23	8	5	10	8
Germany, Western	21	18	25	26	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	24	28	9	8	11	7
Netherlands	10	19	30	18	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	12	19	7	3	9	2
Switzerland	6	5	5	8	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	17	9	4	3	2	1
United Kingdom	13	17	27	21	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	19	23	8	8	7	6
Total	*71*	*89*	*127*	*121*	*155*	*140*	*124*	*87*	*109*	*116*	*134*	*127*	*128*	*43*	*38*	*47*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	7	8	8	10	8	5	6	12	5	10	12	14	7	2	1	4	...
Cuba	64	*41	◁29	◁35	◁26	◁10	◁32	◁49	◁36	◁22	◁27	◁57	◁49	◁13	◁22	◁14	◁14
Other	20	18	◁2	◁5	◁1	◁1	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁3	◁9	◁5	◁3	◁—	◁2	◁1	◁1
Total	*91*	*67*	*39*	*50*	*35*	*16*	*43*	*63*	*43*	*35*	*48*	*76*	*59*	*15*	*25*	*19*	...
SOUTH AMERICA, Total	7	9	◁3	◁4	◁4	◁1	◁3	◁3	◁5	◁2	◁1	◁8	◁2	◁—	◁1	◁1	◁—

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1953-57 (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	I	II	III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
ASIA																	
British Borneo	9	8	12	*15	11	10	10	15	13	13	16	*20	*18	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	103	101	96	123	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	182	113	28	27	58	21
Hong Kong	78	27	66	71	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	55	95	32	27	36	25
India	48	164	72	81	217	69	—	—	—	—	84	241	223	68	59	96	139
Indonesia	89	65	32	191	4	3	21	99	237	178	108	240	...	29	...	...	...
Japan	270	358	311	190	192	474	280	300	245	309	86	120	50	16	7	27	...
Korea	68	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	...	—	1	...	...
Lebanon	1	3	3	4	5	—	3	3	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	137	80	137	148	120	110	155	163	151	137	132	171	160	68	53	39	29
Pakistan	—	—	—	*155	—	—	—	—	*5	*65	*190	*360	*68	*25	*19	*24	*27
Philippines	—	11	16	*8	—	6	28	29	—	*10	*12	*10	...	*6	...	...	...
Ryukyu	8	9	13	*8	*13	*13	*13	*13	*8	*8	*8	*8	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	1	2	5	5	7	3	5	3	6	7	3	3	11	...	...	...	...
Total	*812*	*838*	*763*	*999*	*702*	*879*	*675*	*772*	*837*	*896*	*846*	*1 414*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
French West Africa	18	17	28	24	33	30	21	28	19	17	40	21	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	15	9	14	11	19	14	18	7	21	9	7	8	16	...	...	...	...
Réunion	7	4	8	8	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	9	7	—	2	5	4
Union of South Africa	—	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	9	15	...	—	...	...	...
Total	*40*	*36*	*56*	*51*	*67*	*52*	*61*	*51*	*53*	*41*	*61*	*53*	..	..	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 200**	**1 400**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 200**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 90.**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 100,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 100 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

◥ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

◥ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954.

Table 20. - Barley : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 20. - Orge : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	55.3	31.3	40.6	60.5	56.3	34.4	16 0	23.1	89.1	99 7	53.1	13.9	75.5	41.5
France	0.2	12.8	11.4	105.1	—	36.8	0.2	1.1	7.7	1.4	0.4	64.4	354.4	567.6
United Kingdom	—	25.2	22.9	35.4	5.0	16.9	0 2	4 7	69.7	93 3	37 7	1.0	9 6	1.4
Total	*55.5*	*69.3*	*74.9*	*201.0*	*61.3*	*88.1*	*16.4*	*28.9*	*166 5*	*194 4*	*91.4*	*79.3*	*439.5*	*610.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	595.3	419.2	347.8	441.4	217.6	241.1	391.6	283.6	475.0	135.1	460.2	447.8	722.6	306 8
United States[1]	94.1	117.1	385.1	448.3	4.3	198 5	253 7	623.7	464.7	355.3	695.2	478 3	264 6	247.7
Total	*689.4*	*536.3*	*732.9*	*889.7*	*221.9*	*439 6*	*645 3*	*907.3*	*939.7*	*490.4*	*1 155.4*	*926.1*	*987.2*	*554.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	139.2	165.4	129.7	145.6	206.0	109.7	91.4	86.6	231.1	237.9	91.4	84.9	168.3	...
ASIA														
Iraq	122.4	116.7	79.9	72.1	102.6	131.8	105.3	31.6	51.0	74.4	108.0	50.8	55.2	...
Syria	38.3	107 7	7.3	75.1	17 6	17.4	8.5	2.8	0.5	2.1	5.5	226.8	66.1	16.0
Turkey	40 0	12 5	22.6	40 8	20.9	—	—	29.6	60.8	123.8	39.3	—	—	...
Total	*200.7*	*236 9*	*109.8*	*188 0*	*141.1*	*149 2*	*113 8*	*64.0*	*112.3*	*200 3*	*152.8*	*277.6*	*121.3*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	28.2	18.1	19.1	5.3	10.0	54.8	14.4	7.1	—	—	—	6.9	14.4	18.5
Morocco (former French zone)	76.5	125.6	87.4	111.2	46.5	107.6	91.4	62.8	97.8	66.7	126.4	155.4	96.4	31.3
Tunisia	15.4	3 4	0.1	0.1	4.1	—	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	...
Total	*120.1*	*147.1*	*106.6*	*116.6*	*60.6*	*162.4*	*106.2*	*69.9*	*97.8*	*66.7*	*126.4*	*162.3*	*111.3*	*50.0*
OCEANIA														
Australia	138.4	185.0	89.7	157.5	234.7	191 8	87.6	56.7	22.9	136.1	262.3	202.4	29.1	198.4
WORLD TOTAL	**1 450**	**1 395**	**1 300**	**1 750**	**1 050**	**1 150**	**1 100**	**1 300**	**1 650**	**1 350**	**1 900**	**1 850**	**1 900**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.6	9 9	23.5	18.7	5.4	18 9	14 4	30.8	30.1	22.9	10 2	17.1	24 6	79.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	105.4	133 4	115.5	152 1	142 3	89 6	81 4	113 2	177.8	133.8	110 4	155 3	208 8	153.3
Denmark	15.7	99 0	43.2	53.4	32 0	36 1	94 9	40.3	1.6	60.2	69 5	50.6	33 5	51.4
France	64.4	8 4	2.9	71.0	27 4	0 4	7 1	1 2	2.9	57.4	194.6	31 1	0 9	0 5
Germany, Western	201.9	252.0	179.1	446.7	34.9	215 2	236.1	69.1	196.0	441.5	477.8	357.2	510.4	410.3
Italy	15.6	16.5	26.0	41.1	34.0	12.2	22.4	24.6	44.7	39.0	35 0	35.4	55.0	63.5
Netherlands	73.3	155 4	164.3	179.9	141.0	39 4	231 1	193.6	193.1	137.7	158 3	191.7	232 1	254 8
Switzerland	49.0	37 9	48.0	51.1	55 2	37 2	14 6	73 5	66.7	29.4	26 0	56 1	93 0	68 1
United Kingdom	364.5	236 2	235.8	206.0	218 1	247 4	301 7	229.5	163.9	81.2	189.0	289.5	264.5	259.0
Total	*895.4*	*948.7*	*838.3*	*1 220 0*	*690.3*	*696.4*	*1 003.7*	*775.8*	*876.8*	*1 003.1*	*1 270.8*	*1 184.0*	*1 422.8*	*1 340.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	190.1	152.3	101.9	159.4	36.9	39.4	80 9	22.2	265.0	64.5	213.0	174.3	186.0	80 9
ASIA														
Japan	176.5	190 9	144.1	230.6	366.7	85 1	190 4	154.5	146.4	193.3	237.9	261.1	230 2	212.0
Lebanon	2 8	10 5	3.3	5 1	3.0	5.6	2.9	3.0	1.8	0.9	4 1	9.9	5 4	...
Total	*179.3*	*201 4*	*147.4*	*235.7*	*369.7*	*90.7*	*193.3*	*157.5*	*148.2*	*194.2*	*242 0*	*271.0*	*235 6*	*215 0*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 435**	**1 380**	**1 210**	**1 725**	**1 150**	**900**	**1 400**	**1 100**	**1 450**	**1 450**	**1 900**	**1 650**	**1 900**	**1 750**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 94 % of world imports in 1954. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States oreign aid programs but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93 % des exportations mondiales et 94 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers es possessions et territoires américains.

Table 21. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 21. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	4.5	2 8	10.0	13.6	8.9	7.9	12.9	6 4	12.9	13.3	26.8	2.6	11.7	13.9
France	—	0 7	11.0	2.0	1.9	7 2	18.2	13.2	5.6	1.8	0.1	0.9	5.1	11.2
Netherlands	7.5	6.5	5.4	15.7	8.0	1.8	0.3	3.7	15.7	12.2	32.2	4.7	13.9	10.3
Sweden	5.3	2.4	0.4	3.1	9.1	1.3	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	12.0	34.8
Total	*17.3*	*12.4*	*26.8*	*34.4*	*27.9*	*18.2*	*31.4*	*23.3*	*34.6*	*27.8*	*59.2*	*8.2*	*42.7*	*70.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	309.9	155.1	48.3	39.0	95.2	57.4	65.9	49.5	20.4	21.2	11.2	55.6	67.9	43.8
United States[1]	4.4	3 6	87.7	113.9	0.3	81 6	86.6	71.9	110.8	62.6	126.4	155.9	110.9	47.7
Total	*314.3*	*158 7*	*136.0*	*152.9*	*95.5*	*139 0*	*152.5*	*121.4*	*131.2*	*83.8*	*137.6*	*211.5*	*178.8*	*91.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	54.8	170.1	23.1	71.3	266.1	58.2	23.4	4.3	6.4	36.7	146.8	31.5	70.4	...
Chile	1.8	0 3	0.8	...	0.2	0 2	0.6	1.0	1 3	2 7	...	...	...	...
Total	*56.6*	*170 4*	*23.9*	*73.0*	*266.3*	*58.4*	*24.0*	*5.3*	*7.7*	*39.4*	*147.5*	*33 0*	*72.0*	...
AFRICA														
Morocco (former French zone)	14.2	9.3	1.8	1.8	*9.3	*1.8	*0.4	*3.7	*1.4	*0.9	*1.0	*1.9	*4.1	*0.6
OCEANIA														
Australia	45.7	8.5	21.4	51.1	5.0	19.2	20.6	27.5	18.2	66.7	63.3	37.7	36.6	42.4
WORLD TOTAL	**475**	**370**	**230**	**325**	**410**	**250**	**270**	**200**	**200**	**240**	**430**	**290**	**340**	**320**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	—	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.0	1 1	2.1	0 3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0 3	—	—
Belgium-Luxembourg	34.4	32.5	13.6	26.3	40.4	14.0	11.0	13.0	16.6	20.0	24.4	31 2	29.6	22.9
Denmark	3.4	34.9	6.9	16.8	15.1	16.2	10.1	1.3	0.2	2.1	34.1	21.5	9.7	13.7
Finland	0.5	—	8.4	...	—	2.2	10.8	*10.4	*10.4	7.8	9.1	9.2	...	...
France	0.4	0 8	0.2	7.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	—	0.4	20.7	9.4	0.9	0.3
Germany, Western	—	38.7	30.4	54.5	10.5	22.0	50.5	23.9	25.1	25.7	99.6	48 8	44.0	93.5
Italy	16.9	8.0	6.8	21.7	15.6	1 5	6.1	5 9	13.6	15.2	25.8	21 3	24.4	19.7
Netherlands	32.7	77.1	42.5	85.8	63.4	29.9	50.7	51.6	37.9	51.1	91.0	97.1	104.0	107.4
Sweden	0.1	3 2	14.6	12.0	—	3 6	7.8	14 4	32.7	21.4	15.9	10 7	—	—
Switzerland	26.1	30 6	29.9	34.0	40.6	31 6	16.4	26.1	45.6	31.0	41.4	22 5	41.3	44.4
United Kingdom	27.7	5.7	13.1	5.8	14.1	16.1	17.5	13.2	5.6	8.8	5.0	6.4	3.2	7.2
Yugoslavia	4.1	2.9	5.7	2.8	*1.5	*3.8	*3.9	*7.6	*7.7	4.8	5.1	—	1.4	5.3
Total	*146.3*	*236.3*	*173.3*	*277.4*	*203 2*	*142 8*	*187.0*	*168.2*	*196.6*	*188.6*	*372.6*	*278.4*	*270.0*	*325.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	318.8	122.4	36.1	23.4	113.7	81.4	44.3	11.5	7.4	17.7	4.8	36.4	34.9	72.5
WORLD TOTAL	**485**	**370**	**225**	**315**	**320**	**240**	**250**	**200**	**210**	**210**	**330**	**340**	**330**	**420**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 97 % of total exports and 96% of total imports in 1954.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations totales et 96% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 22. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 **Tableau 22. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57**

Country / Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	2.2	20.7	8.4	4.3	1.9	22.4	5.3	0.8	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.8	7.5	2.8
Portugal	—	—	16.1	10.4	—	—	3.3	26.7	34.5	20.0	21.4	0.1	—	...
Yugoslavia	14.2	31.1	0.5	11.9	46.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	—	29.1	10.0	4.7	3.7	2.1
Total	*16.4*	*51.8*	*25.0*	*26.6*	*48.2*	*22.5*	*10.5*	*27.6*	*39.8*	*51.3*	*35.1*	*8.6*	*11.2*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1] ..... *a*	834.5	488.0	688.1	744.1	578.1	720.6	371.3	777.9	882.8	592.3	789.9	478.8	1 115.4	1 044.2
b	...	...	..	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	—	9.5	3.8	0.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	271.0	546.2	90.6	266.3	234.6	99.6	59.9	135.8	67.0	5.3	217.4	481.8	360.6	...
Brazil		2.9	20.0	—		42.8	33.5	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*271.0*	*549.1*	*110.6*	*266.3*	*234.6*	*142.4*	*93.4*	*139.7*	*67.0*	*5.3*	*217.4*	*481.8*	*360.6*	...
ASIA														
Cambodia			16.5	27.1		6.8	7.6	14.2	37.3	*27.4	*27.4	22.9	30.8	...
Laos	6.8	19.8	—	...	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam			0.3	—		1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
AFRICA														
Angola	19.3	24.5	13.4	32.7	17.8	22.5	11.8	12.5	6.8	21.8	18.2	26.4	64.3	5.7
Kenya	2.7	11.6	19.6	1.1	0.2	29.5	18.9	19.5	10.5	2.3	0.2	—	1.8	18.7
Morocco (former French zone)	18.4	13.3	22.6	33.3	11.5	45.5	20.2	6.7	17.9	12.3	63.8	26.7	30.4	32.9
Tanganyika	—	—	9.1	27.0	—	—	1.7	8.1	26.7	41.0	40.4	25.9	0.8	2.9
Union of South Africa[2]	5.7	132.0	166.8	215.3	92.5	146.3	118.9	188.1	213.9	215.8	194.3	236.9	214.1	...
Total	*46.1*	*181.4*	*231.5*	*309.4*	*122.0*	*243.8*	*171.5*	*234.9*	*275.8*	*293.2*	*316.9*	*315.9*	*311.4*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.3	0.8	2.8	0.7	—	3.0	5.6	2.5	—	—	2.2	0.6	—	0.6
WORLD TOTAL	**1 285**	**1 400**	**1 160**	**1 550**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**800**	**1 350**	**1 400**	**1 200**	**1 550**	**1 500**	**1 950**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	71.3	70.1	108.2	85.9	60.8	122.8	105.7	93.0	111.3	70.7	85.6	79.5	108.0	124.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	104.3	104.5	100.2	102.3	88.0	117.8	60.2	86.2	136.5	91.0	85.0	113.6	119.7	107.2
Denmark	6.0	7.1	6.1	7.5	11.0	2.4	*15.4	*3.3	*3.3	18.0	3.5	4.3	4.1	7.5
France	101.0	82.9	73.2	103.4	80.9	77.4	55.9	51.8	107.8	48.0	124.6	126.4	114.5	49.9
Germany, Western	90.9	186.4	121.2	172.0	153.2	152.4	117.8	99.9	114.6	190.1	125.3	118.1	254.5	250.1
Ireland, Rep. of	49.1	43.3	56.7	28.2	34.7	63.9	73.6	46.4	43.0	29.6	34.4	35.9	12.9	3.4
Italy	63.6	17.4	45.5	113.9	25.0	12.4	37.2	68.8	63.8	61.0	102.7	163.0	129.0	60.6
Netherlands	107.8	139.0	153.5	161.7	121.9	170.6	116.9	139.3	187.4	162.6	132.9	173.9	177.4	230.8
Norway	26.5	12.4	22.3	14.6	20.1	30.9	18.6	7.1	32.5	20.4	13.8	15.0	9.4	13.3
Portugal	10.7	17.3	8.1	7.1	20.0	5.6	9.3	9.4	8.2	3.7	3.9	11.0	9.9	3.9
Sweden	9.9	12.9	9.7	10.2	18.0	14.6	7.7	6.8	9.8	18.3	6.8	3.8	12.0	10.1
Switzerland	20.3	21.5	17.6	14.3	24.4	18.5	13.8	7.7	30.6	16.9	10.5	12.4	17.6	24.3
United Kingdom	350.4	331.4	381.5	390.5	391.7	538.6	280.1	285.4	417.4	436.0	382.0	311.8	432.2	411.8
Yugoslavia	39.4	0.1	1.0	4.6	*0.3	1.0	2.9	—	—	—	0.7	6.0	11.9	3.8
Total	*1 051.2*	*1 046.3*	*1 104.8*	*1 216.2*	*1 050.0*	*1 327.9*	*915.1*	*905.1*	*1 266.2*	*1 166.3*	*1 111.7*	*1 174.7*	*1 413.1*	*1 301.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	26.7	41.4	26.4	53.6	22.0	25.0	27.8	18.0	35.0	15.5	16.2	39.0	143.7	54.5
Mexico	93.1	36.2	0.2	29.4	67.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	29.4	46.2	*42.1	*88.6
Total	*119.8*	*77.6*	*26.6*	*83.0*	*89.8*	*25.2*	*28.0*	*18.2*	*35.3*	*15.6*	*45.6*	*85.2*	*185.8*	*143.1*
ASIA														
Japan	46.7	48.7	85.6	86.2	41.4	131.9	57.8	74.7	78.4	57.6	59.8	77.2	150.2	106.3
Lebanon	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	...
Total	*47.4*	*49.4*	*86.0*	*86.4*	*42.9*	*132.6*	*57.7*	*74.8*	*79.0*	*57.9*	*60.1*	*77.3*	*150.5*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 335**	**1 270**	**1 285**	**1 440**	**1 250**	**1 550**	**1 050**	**1 100**	**1 500**	**1 350**	**1 350**	**1 450**	**1 800**	**1 600**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and imports in 1954.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. (a) Commercial and government exports ; (b) exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953, 1954, and 1955 world totals. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations et des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement ; b) exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées ; ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953, 1954 et 1955. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 23. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 23. - Seigle : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-V.	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	4.9	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	1.3	0.4	0.3
France	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.6	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	0.1	3.3	49.1	67.2	0.1	2.2	109.8	72.4	11.9	1.1	244.5	23.1	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	11.6	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	4.9	1.7	2.3	19.8	9.0	2.2	3 6	14.5	2.8
Sweden	3.1	28 4	3.8	1.1	12.1	14.1	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	0.5	3.9	18.5
Total	*17.4*	*38.7*	*60.5*	*76.0*	*24.4*	*21.8*	*112.3*	*76.0*	*31.7*	*10.1*	*246.7*	*28.5*	*19.0*	*21.8*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	108.8	53.1	58.8	86.5	11.8	7 5	89.7	91.7	46.4	17.7	93.4	160.0	74.9	10.4
United States[1]	—	6.8	33.8	67.6	0.2	37.0	12 4	26.9	58.9	60.8	31.9	96.1	81.8	41.6
Total	*108.8*	*59.9*	*92.6*	*154.1*	*12.0*	*44 5*	*102.1*	*118.6*	*105.3*	*78.5*	*125.3*	*256.1*	*156.7*	*52.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	85.8	207.5	82.0	39.5	466.7	64.0	101.2	99.6	63.2	38.0	26.7	25.7	67.5	...
ASIA														
Turkey	24.2	10.9	—	—	16.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
WORLD TOTAL	**290**	**370**	**285**	**310**	**520**	**170**	**380**	**340**	**250**	**160**	**450**	**350**	**280**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.8	15 6	16.5	12.7	0.2	37.7	13 7	5.6	9.1	25.8	23.2	2.0	—	7.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	28.3	49 4	26.9	21.8	93.4	7 7	35 5	26.9	37.5	26.4	13.5	21.8	25.5	12.8
Denmark	0.1	40.7	42.1	34.2	38 3	29 2	59.2	53.3	26.6	42.9	29.1	31.2	33.7	26.2
Finland	26.6	17 8	28.0	31 2	—	4.7	21.2	23.6	62.7	29.9	34.8	35 2	25.0	19.3
France	4.2	0 7	—	4.8	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	4.8	1.2	—
Germany, Western	36.8	43.3	33.1	13.0	56.8	93 0	28 8	10.7	0.1	1.4	1.0	3.2	46.3	56.4
Italy	9 7	48.9	25.0	12.9	*107.6	0 4	20 8	23.3	55.5	16.6	15.8	9.6	9.8	10.0
Netherlands	12.9	50 6	38.3	28.9	71.1	14.4	64 5	37.7	36.7	32.8	21.2	35.1	26.5	46.1
Norway	23.1	12 6	9.5	13.8	5.0	8.9	6 0	10.0	13.2	5.2	26 4	17.7	6.1	16.8
Total	*147.5*	*279.6*	*219.4*	*173.3*	*374 6*	*196 0*	*249.7*	*191.1*	*241.4*	*181.0*	*178.1*	*160 6*	*174.1*	*195.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	100.7	31.6	21.4	21.8	24.7	—	—	83.2	2.5	0.4	—	86.8	—	—
ASIA														
Israel	—	7.1	—	—	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
WORLD TOTAL	**250**	**390**	**285**	**280**	**460**	**220**	**260**	**350**	**320**	**250**	**330**	**320**	**230**	**260**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 86 % of world exports and 82 % of world imports in 1954. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 86 % des exportations mondiales et 82 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une grande partie des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 24. - Oranges and tangerines : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 24. - Oranges et mandarines : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	39.4	49.7	43.5	60.3	122.8	95.0	25.5	0.1	53.5	140.6	40.7	—	59.9	148.7
Spain	251.1	202.1	247.4	94.7	430.1	410.4	293.1	—	286.3	302.0	16.4	—	60.4	...
Total	*290.5*	*251.8*	*290.9*	*155.0*	*552.9*	*505.4*	*318.6*	*0.1*	*339.8*	*442.6*	*57.1*	—	*120.3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	91.7	82.4	76.0	101.8	92.8	77.2	100.7	78.6	47.5	82.7	169.3	70.6	84.7	80.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	6.2	7.9	11.5	10.7	0.1	1.8	8.0	19.4	16.8	—	24.0	13.3	5.7	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	1.2	1.3	5.8	8.4	*1.3	*5.9	*5.8	—	11.6	8.8	7.0	—	17.7	10.4
Israel	43.4	64.8	52.1	66.1	169.4	144.1	43.9	—	20.6	197.0	41.1	—	26.4	188.2
Lebanon	6.1	9.1	8.3	10.3	17.5	14.6	3.6	—	15.2	20.3	5.2	—	15.7	...
Total	*50.7*	*75.2*	*66.2*	*84.8*	*188.2*	*164.6*	*53.3*	—	*47.4*	*226.1*	*53.3*	—	*59.8*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria[1]	42.9	56.8	66.5	45.9	128.7	131.9	43.7	0.5	89.8	107.4	21.5	—	54.8	134.0
Morocco (former French zone)[2]	36.7	24.2	41.7	37.2	38.3	67.6	39.0	16.1	44.0	58.3	51.4	—	39.0	97.6
Tunisia[1]	3.2	7.6	4.8	...	16.4	10.4	3.3	0.7	4.8	23.7	*1.4	—	...	...
Union of South Africa[1,3]	39.7	49.3	49.9	...	0.2	0.1	59.6	112.4	27.7	0.2	129.5	96.6	...	...
Total	*122.5*	*137.9*	*162.9*	...	*183.6*	*210.0*	*145.6*	*129.7*	*166.3*	*165.9*	*203.8*	*96.6*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**575**	**580**	**635**	**540**	**1 055**	**1 005**	**655**	**240**	**645**	**975**	**540**	**195**	**445**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.5	7.2	9.8	9.3	16.3	19.0	9.2	0.3	10.9	20.2	6.3	0.5	10.3	21.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	28.5	25.8	28.4	24.1	37.9	41.1	31.5	14.3	26.6	34.5	26.4	14.8	20.9	30.3
Denmark	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.0	14.8	11.1	7.0	3.0	8.0	12.8	6.4	3.0	5.8	8.0
France	137.9	143.1	162.2	124.1	287.4	302.0	181.0	25.5	140.2	270.3	106.8	26.3	93.1	244.6
Germany, Western	105.6	109.4	115.3	96.9	205.2	186.2	141.6	23.3	110.1	202.5	97.5	24.5	63.0	151.1
Ireland, Rep. of	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.7	6.2	5.2	3.4	3.6	2.7	6.2	2.3	1.1	1.3	4.3
Netherlands	23.6	27.6	30.5	27.4	43.0	43.2	38.9	17.1	22.7	39.0	33.2	18.7	18.9	42.3
Norway	13.5	11.3	12.6	11.4	20.8	21.9	17.6	1.5	9.6	20.3	10.8	5.2	9.2	17.8
Sweden	22.7	24.2	22.6	20.3	48.3	39.2	25.5	9.6	16.2	42.0	21.2	6.8	11.3	34.7
Switzerland	14.6	14.9	15.3	13.8	27.5	25.5	15.1	2.3	18.5	28.2	11.7	2.2	13.3	24.7
United Kingdom	106.4	95.9	95.3	84.2	149.8	131.6	89.1	76.0	84.7	146.5	71.9	57.4	60.9	126.8
Total	*469.5*	*471.5*	*503.0*	*421.2*	*857.2*	*826.0*	*559.9*	*176.5*	*450.2*	*822.5*	*394.5*	*160.5*	*308.0*	*706.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	51.6	49.3	48.7	47.6	51.3	49.2	51.8	40.9	52.9	49.2	52.2	36.5	52.7	45.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2.7	4.9	6.7	2.5	1.6	4.1	1.0	4.9	16.8	4.0	0.1	—	6.0	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	6.8	6.3	8.6	6.8	8.8	15.5	4.3	5.0	9.8	10.9	3.4	4.5	8.4	14.1
Syria	4.9	6.0	5.4	6.7	14.9	11.1	2.3	—	8.1	17.0	3.1	0.6	6.3	17.0
Total	*11.7*	*12.3*	*14.0*	*13.5*	*23.7*	*26.6*	*6.6*	*5.0*	*17.9*	*27.9*	*6.5*	*5.1*	*14.7*	*31.1*
WORLD TOTAL	**570**	**580**	**615**	**540**	**1 010**	**970**	**665**	**245**	**580**	**1 000**	**505**	**225**	**420**	**875**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

[1]All citrus fruit. Starting with 1956, oranges and tangerines only. — [2]All citrus fruit. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Tous les agrumes. A partir de 1956, oranges et mandarines seulement. — [2]Tous les agrumes. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 25. - Lemons and limes : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 25. - Citrons et limes : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	42.9	47.1	44.9	45.5	64.9	49.7	55.8	27.2	47.0	47.9	51.4	21.0	61.9	73.9
Spain	13.6	6.0	7.1	2.1	3.1	2.4	11.4	7.7	6.9	6.8	0.8	—	0.9	...
Total	*56.5*	*53.1*	*52.0*	*47.6*	*68.0*	*52.1*	*67.2*	*34.9*	*53.9*	*54.7*	*52.2*	*21.0*	*62.8*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	1.3	0.6	0.4	...	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	...	...
United States	5.4	8.8	14.9	16.9	4.2	11.7	20.3	19.7	7.9	18.7	28.3	10.5	10.1	8.0
Total	*6.7*	*9.4*	*15.3*	*17.4*	*4.7*	*11.9*	*21.0*	*20.3*	*8.1*	*19.0*	*29.5*	*11.1*	*10.5*	*8.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	1.2	0.5	0.1	...	—	—	—	0.3	—	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	*0.5	*0.5	*0.5	0.1	2.7	1.4	0.3	—	3.3	2.2
Israel	0.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.1	5.7	0.2	—	2.4	4.5	0.1	—	3.4	3.9
Lebanon	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.0	1.2	0.2	5.5	3.0	0.8	0.4	3.0	...
Turkey	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.8	0.1	—	3.0	2.7	—	—	2.0	1.3
Total	*4.5*	*5.4*	*7.0*	*6.2*	*6.9*	*12.0*	*2.0*	*0.3*	*13.6*	*11.6*	*1.2*	*0.4*	*11.7*	*10.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**75**	**75**	**80**	**75**	**85**	**80**	**100**	**60**	**80**	**95**	**90**	**35**	**90**	**105**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
UROPE														
Austria	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.9	2.4	3.1	4.1	4.0	2.2	3.8	4.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.9
Denmark	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3
France	11.6	11.4	12.8	11.6	9.5	12.2	15.6	12.3	11.1	11.3	16.4	7.4	11.2	13.0
Germany, Western	19.2	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.6	24.6	21.3	15.6	21.0	27.5	17.0	19.8	24.2
Netherlands	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.3
Sweden	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1
Switzerland	3.3	3.5	3.2	...	3.6	3.4	4.2	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.5	2.1	...	...
United Kingdom	7.4	7.3	8.2	7.0	9.7	10.1	7.6	7.7	7.5	9.7	6.5	4.8	7.0	9.5
Total	*49.7*	*53.0*	*54.7*	*52.3*	*55.5*	*58.6*	*62.2*	*51.3*	*46.6*	*56.8*	*64.5*	*37.9*	*50.0*	*62.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.5
United States	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2
Total	*5.1*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*3.3*	*4.6*	*5.3*	*3.3*	*3.7*	*4.7*	*4.1*	*3.2*	*3.7*
WORLD TOTAL	**65**	**70**	**75**	**75**	**70**	**80**	**85**	**70**	**65**	**80**	**95**	**55**	**70**	**85**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 91 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

Table 29. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 *(concluded)*

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 29. - Tabac : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57 *(fin)*

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 26. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 26. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	7.0	5.9	7.1	...	11.5	10.6	10.3	2.8	4.7	10.4	2.3	*3.7	...	...
Dominican Republic	5.0	5.8	6.1	6.6	11.7	5.7	3.9	1.5	13.3	11.7	5.1	2.3	7.3	...
El Salvador	16.5	15.5	17.9	16.0	38.8	31.7	25.8	3.1	11.2	30.3	20.2	2.4	11.3	*30.9
Guatemala	14.1	13.0	14.5	15.5	30.2	19.2	18.4	7.2	14.1	25.0	9.5	5.4	21.5	22.1
Haiti	5.6	6.8	5.3	6.9	15.2	7.6	4.2	1.1	8.3	12.6	7.4	2.8	*5.0	...
Mexico	18.3	17.2	20.9	18.5	41.1	31.2	31.5	9.2	11.8	33.1	21.6	8.2	11.1	*32.0
Nicaragua	4.7	4.3	5.7	4.1	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.6	1.8	6.1	6.6	2 4	1.4	...
Total	*71.2*	*68.5*	*77.5*	*73.7*	*157.4*	*113.4*	*101.1*	*31.5*	*65.2*	*129.2*	*72.7*	*27.2*	*65 0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	233.4	163.8	205.4	252.1	206.7	132.7	178.7	238.8	271.5	262.2	245.7	244.4	256.0	*238.5
Colombia	99.5	86.3	88.0	82.0	104.1	70.3	75.4	94.0	112.4	87.0	81.8	95.5	63.9	*69.3
Ecuador	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.1	3.1	4.6	2.1	10.3	6.0	2.2	0.8	11.4	10.0	...
Venezuela	11.1	6.5	9.4	5.8	11.9	9.8	9.8	6.6	11.6	7.6	6.4	4.4	4.9	...
Total	*348.5*	*261.9*	*308.5*	*346.0*	*325.8*	*217.4*	*266.0*	*349.7*	*401.5*	*359.0*	*334.7*	*355.7*	*334 8*	...
ASIA														
Indonesia	8.0	9.3	5.8	14.3	12.7	2.1	2.5	12.0	6.5	10.5	11.3	18.8	16.8	...
Malaya-Singapore	0.9	4.3	2.5	7.3	5.5	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.2	7.5	8.8	8.7	7.2
Total	*8.9*	*13.6*	*8.3*	*21.6*	*18.2*	*3.9*	*4.7*	*14.8*	*9.7*	*14.7*	*18.8*	*27.6*	*25.5*	...
AFRICA														
Angola	17.9	11.0	14.5	21.0	18.7	13.4	6.5	12.5	25.5	22.5	13.0	9.0	39.5	21.5
Belgian Congo	8.4	8.5	10.8	12.7	6.6	8.6	5.4	20.7	8.4	8.7	11.5	19.5	11.3	10.7
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of[1]	10.8	7.8	10.4	...	12.5	8.8	16.1	11.1	5.7	9.3	8.7	*9.3	...	...
French Cameroons	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.0	5.7	2.7	1.6	6.6	6.7	2.8	1.7	6.9
French West Africa	14.1	23.7	23.8	32.7	33.6	28.4	32.2	19.3	15.2	43.0	28.3	30.1	29.6	...
Kenya	3.7	2.7	4.9	6.7	6.5	5.4	5.5	1.4	7.3	12.2	5.1	1.7	8.0	7.4
Madagascar	9.0	10.4	11.9	13.1	7.8	6.2	4.8	10.5	26.2	10.2	6.5	13.1	22.8	*10.1
Tanganyika	3.9	4.9	4.7	5.5	6.3	5.8	4.1	2.7	6.2	7.3	3.9	3.8	7.0	5.9
Uganda	9.1	8.8	18.9	15.7	14.4	23.1	21.0	19.7	11.8	21.2	15.9	12.2	13.4	23.8
Total	*79.3*	*80.6*	*103.4*	*121.7*	*109.9*	*103.7*	*101.3*	*100.6*	*107.9*	*141.0*	*99.6*	*101.5*	*140.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**525**	**450**	**515**	**580**	**645**	**455**	**495**	**515**	**605**	**660**	**550**	**535**	**585**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.2	10.7	11.7	15.2	17.2	11.9	9.8	12.4	12.7	15.6	15.0	12.7	17.6	15.1
Denmark	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.5	8 0	8.4
Finland	5.7	7.0	7.4	8.1	6.3	5.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	6.5	7.9	8.5	9.7	6.9
France	40.9	42.2	44.8	45.6	49.3	45 4	52.0	37.2	44.5	45.6	44.5	43.5	48.7	45.9
Germany, Western	19.6	25.8	29.9	33.7	23.7	25.0	28.6	29.1	37.1	27.5	33.4	33.6	40.5	33.3
Italy	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.5	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.8	18.9	17.7	18.6	20.5	19.7
Netherlands	7.1	6.9	7.8	10.3	10.7	6.9	7.6	9.6	7.2	9.8	10.1	9.9	11.6	13.3
Norway	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	7.8
Portugal	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	1.7	0.9	2.0	2.8
Spain	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.4	0.8	5.0	*2.7
Sweden	12.8	12.0	13.2	14.5	12.9	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.2	13.5	13.5	15.1	15.9	13.6
Switzerland	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.6	7.0	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	5.3	6.5	4.6	6.1	8.5
United Kingdom	7.6	8.4	8.6	11.2	11 4	9.8	8.0	7.4	9.1	12.3	12.9	8.6	11.2	15.7
Total	*143.0*	*149.4*	*163.0*	*181.4*	*172.9*	*152.5*	*168.0*	*153.8*	*178.3*	*175.9*	*179.5*	*169.9*	*202.0*	*193.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	12.2	10.8	11.7	12.4	13.6	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.5	13.4	12.9	11.2	12.2	12.1
United States	315.3	256.1	294.6	318.6	367.4	269.9	268.5	265.8	374.2	387.2	287.8	329.8	270.6	374.5
Total	*327.5*	*266.9*	*306.3*	*331.0*	*381.0*	*280.9*	*279.7*	*277.1*	*387.7*	*400.6*	*300.7*	*340.1*	*282.8*	*386.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	7.4	8.5	7.0	6.9	3.2	3.7	5.7	9.0	9.8	6.1	7.6	9.0	5.0	*8.3
ASIA														
Malaya-Singapore	2.0	4.3	3.3	8.8	6.0	1.9	3.1	5.6	2.8	7.2	6.8	11.1	10.0	5.6
Turkey	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
Total	*3.7*	*5.9*	*4.7*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*6.1*	*4.6*	*8.6*	*7.7*	*12.0*	*10.4*	*6.1*
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.0	5.2	5.5	6 8	5.6	3.2	8.7	4.6	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.8	6.2	6.5
Egypt	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	*1.7	*1.4	*1.2	*0.4	*1.5
Sudan	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.7	1.3	1.7	4.1	1.8
Union of South Africa[2]	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8	*3.0
Total	*10.5*	*10.0*	*10.5*	*12.7*	*11.8*	*7.4*	*13.5*	*10.8*	*10.3*	*12.7*	*12.8*	*14.0*	*11.3*	*12.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**510**	**455**	**510**	**565**	**600**	**465**	**490**	**480**	**615**	**630**	**530**	**570**	**535**	**635**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 96% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations et 96% des importations totales.

[1]Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 27. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 **Tableau 27. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57**

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	5 4	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	4.3	2.8	2.6	4.6	3.2
ASIA														
Ceylon	38.0	41.0	41.1	40.7	39.9	38.1	38.4	44.3	43.6	40.8	38.5	46.1	37.5	46.3
China Taiwan	2.6	3.8	1.9	2.7	1 5	0.5	1.4	3.6	2.3	0.9	2.6	3.0	4 2	2.4
India	56.8	51.0	41.4	59.4	40 5	45.4	17.8	53.8	48.6	63.2	40.1	58.0	76.5	55.1
Indonesia	7.2	10.0	7.2	8.6	9.3	7.0	5.3	7.1	9.6	7.2	9.5	7.8	10.0	10.2
Iran	—	0.6	0.9	0.1	0 3	3.3	—	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	...
Japan	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.5	2 0	1.8	1.6	6.5	4.6	2.6	1 8	2 8	3.0	2.3
Malaya-Singapore[2]	0.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3
Pakistan	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	1 8	2.4	4.3	1.7
Total	*111.5*	*115.7*	*99.5*	*118.0*	*95 7*	*100.6*	*66.6*	*119.4*	*111.8*	*117.4*	*95 9*	*121.6*	*137.5*	*74.0*
AFRICA														
Kenya	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of[3]	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.3	3 8	3.7	2.1	0.5	1.4	4.2	2.5	0.7	1.7	5.4
Tanganyika	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0 3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0 8	0.3	0.3	0.7
Uganda	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	*2.8*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*5.2*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*5.2*	*2.2*	*3.8*	*7.4*	*5.9*	*3.1*	*4.2*	*8.5*
WORLD TOTAL	**125**	**130**	**125**	**145**	**115**	**130**	**85**	**145**	**135**	**145**	**120**	**145**	**165**	**95**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Germany, Western	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4
Ireland, Rep. of	1.8	2.9	3.0	1.5	4.7	4.1	3.0	0.6	4.2	3.4	0 8	—	1 8	4.4
Netherlands	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.3
United Kingdom	55.9	61.5	56.6	58.1	75 8	80.2	38.0	45.5	62.8	58.2	64.4	54.5	55 5	95.1
Total	*60.6*	*67.7*	*62.9*	*63.7*	*84.1*	*87.7*	*43.7*	*49.7*	*70.6*	*65.2*	*69.3*	*58.3*	*62.2*	*103.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	6.5	4.4	5 8	5.7
United States	12.2	13.0	11.9	11.3	14.7	16.3	9.2	11.3	10.9	12.8	11.1	11.2	10.3	11.8
Total	*17.4*	*18.1*	*16.7*	*16.5*	*19.4*	*20.6*	*15.0*	*15.7*	*15.6*	*17.0*	*17.6*	*15.6*	*16.1*	*17.5*
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1.6	*1.3	*1.8	*1.7	*1.5	*1.6	*1.4	*1.7	*2.7	*1.7	*1.3	*1.8	*1.9	...
Hong Kong	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.8
Iran	0.7	0.7	2.1	...	0 4	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.3	...	1.6	1 6	...
Iraq	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.3	3 4	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.2	4.5	3.7	4 0	5 0	...
Malaya-Singapore	1.0	2.8	2.5	1.8	1 9	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1 8	1.9	2.2	2.5
Total	*7.8*	*9.6*	*12.4*	*11.4*	*8.1*	*12.3*	*10.8*	*13.8*	*13.3*	*11.7*	*10.0*	*11.1*	*13.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
Egypt	5.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.6	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.4	5.2
Morocco (former French zone)	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.0	7.6	2.9	1.5	2.4	4.8	3.3	2.7	4.0	5.6
Sudan	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	2.5	1.3	2.0
Union of South Africa[4]	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	3 3	5.2	...
Total	*13.5*	*13.6*	*13.3*	*12.9*	*14.3*	*14.6*	*11.0*	*13.6*	*14.2*	*14.1*	*11.4*	*12.6*	*14.1*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.1	7.4	8.9	5.8	2.7	7.1	5.2	5.9	7.9	5.5	8.4
New Zealand	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	0 9	...
Total	*8.6*	*8.7*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*9.2*	*10.9*	*7.1*	*3.4*	*9.0*	*7.2*	*7.8*	*9.6*	*6 4*	*10 0*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**125**	**120**	**120**	**145**	**155**	**95**	**100**	**130**	**120**	**125**	**115**	**120**	...

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Re-exports only. — [2]Includes re-exports. — [3]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations seulement. — [2]Y compris les réexportations. — [3]A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 28. - Cacao beans : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 28. - Fèves de cacao : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country / Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	5.0	1.5	*1.7	*0.6	*2.4	...
Dominican Republic	6.2	5.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	6.0	11.5	3.6	1.4	3.0	7.6	4.5	2.4	*2.5
Trinidad and Tobago[2]	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	4.3	3.1	1.4	1.1	2.6
United States[1]	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.1	4.6	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	3.5
Total	*14.6*	*13.6*	*13.1*	*10.5*	*14.5*	*16.5*	*18.6*	*7.8*	*9.4*	*12.5*	*14.3*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*10.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	27.2	30.2	30.5	31.5	9.3	20.8	6.6	38.2	56.3	29.0	10.4	48.3	38.2	*20.0
Ecuador	5.6	7.6	6.1	7.3	3.2	3.9	9.6	6.4	4.5	3.6	12.1	7.8	5.7	*5.4
Venezuela	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.2	6.2	5.8	2.4	1.6	4.2	7.1	4.9	2.4	...
Total	*37.1*	*41.9*	*40.6*	*43.4*	*17.7*	*30.9*	*22.0*	*47.0*	*62.4*	*36.8*	*29.6*	*61.0*	*46.3*	*30.0*
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
French Cameroons	15.1	12.5	13.9	11.5	26.1	23.2	10.1	6.1	16.2	17.9	11.2	1.8	15.1	28.1
French Togoland	1.9	3.1	3.5	1.1	4.5	8.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	*1.2
French West Africa	17.9	13.2	18.8	19.0	28.8	37.6	11.6	10.0	15.9	24.7	21.1	7.1	22.8	*35.5
Ghana	60.1	54.4	52.3	59.5	73.4	78.1	50.4	34.1	46.6	92.9	66.9	28.1	50.2	*97.1
Nigeria	26.6	25.0	22.4	29.8	46.1	31.5	20.4	8.1	29.8	40.3	32.4	13.2	33.2	51.8
São Tomé and Principe	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.6	*2.6	*2.4	...
Total	*124.9*	*110.7*	*113.1*	*124.1*	*181.9*	*180.7*	*96.8*	*62.8*	*112.6*	*180.5*	*135.8*	*54.4*	*125.7*	*216.5*
WORLD TOTAL	**190**	**180**	**180**	**190**	**230**	**245**	**150**	**135**	**190**	**240**	**190**	**130**	**190**	**270**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.0	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.4	4.3
France	12.0	12.7	10.8	12.8	12.3	11.3	10.9	8.3	12.6	13.0	13.8	10.2	14.3	17.5
Germany, Western	18.4	18.6	18.2	24.7	20.7	14.8	14.4	18.9	24.8	21.4	22.7	23.3	31.5	27.2
Italy	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.1	6.3	8.7
Netherlands	16.6	12.9	14.8	16.8	16.6	17.3	14.2	13.1	14.6	17.5	18.7	14.9	16.3	20.5
Spain	2.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	6.2	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.1	4.8	5.1	2.4	3.1	...
Sweden	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.5
Switzerland	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	6.3	3.6	1.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	1.4	1.8	5.8
United Kingdom	31.5	34.9	33.3	19.9	59.9	59.3	27.0	14.2	32.8	34.8	19.0	10.9	15.0	50.4
Total	*92.9*	*95.4*	*94.9*	*93.5*	*130.2*	*125.8*	*84.3*	*66.2*	*104.0*	*108.4*	*96.3*	*73.5*	*96.8*	*145.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.4	1.5	2.6
United States	64.1	58.5	56.7	63.4	83.4	67.8	53.8	49.9	55.4	86.6	73.5	48.7	44.9	82.3
Total	*67.8*	*61.9*	*59.8*	*66.6*	*86.6*	*71.3*	*58.6*	*51.6*	*58.0*	*89.0*	*78.0*	*53.1*	*46.4*	*84.9*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.2	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2
Colombia	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0
Total	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*2.1*	*5.3*	*5.6*	*3.4*	*4.5*	*4.3*	*4.0*	*4.2*
ASIA														
Japan	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	*0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.6
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[3]	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.7	0.5	6.5	0.7	0.6	2.9	3.9	3.8	0.7	5.6
WORLD TOTAL	**180**	**180**	**175**	**180**	**240**	**220**	**165**	**135**	**185**	**220**	**195**	**145**	**155**	**255**

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Re-exports. — [2]Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations et 92% des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations. — [2]Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 29. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 **Tableau 29. - Tabac :** Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955				1956				1957
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	12.2	13.1	13.7	12.1	13.4	13.0	4.2	2.6	35.0	10.5	3.5	3.0	31.6	22.0
Italy	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.5	4.3	4.2	4.4
Netherlands	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7
Yugoslavia	1.5	1.7	3.6	5.0	3.2	5.4	4.8	*2.2	*2.2	8.1	3.7	2.7	5.5	5.9
Total	*18.2*	*19.2*	*21.4*	*21.2*	*20.8*	*23.1*	*12.6*	*8.9*	*41.5*	*21.2*	*10.9*	*10.7*	*42.4*	*33.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.2	3.6	5.5	3.4	7.6	10.9	7.5	1.6	1.9	8.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	8.0
Cuba	4.1	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.7	5.4	4.6	7.0	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.3
Dominican Republic	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.8	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.6	6.4	3.5	1.4	9.9	4.5	...
United States	58.6	51.4	61.2	57.8	32.3	43.5	29.9	83.1	88.4	46.7	43.7	63.5	77.4	40.9
Total	*68.3*	*62.9*	*75.5*	*71.2*	*45.2*	*63.5*	*43.9*	*92.7*	*101.3*	*65.2*	*51.6*	*79.2*	*89.3*	*56.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.8	2.7	4.6	3.6	7.7	12.2	4.1	2.8	12.4	12.0	...
Colombia	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.4	2.3	2.7
Total	*7.2*	*8.3*	*8.1*	*9.1*	*5.2*	*6.6*	*4.3*	*8.1*	*13.7*	*6.0*	*3.4*	*12.8*	*14.3*	...
ASIA														
India	7.9	8.4	10.0	10.5	2.8	4.0	8.1	11.2	16.0	5.0	8.3	23.7	5.2	...
Indonesia	3.3	4.8	3.1	2.8	4.1	2.6	6.4	2.4	1.1	4.1	4.3	1.7	1.2	...
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	...
Philippines	3.0	2.3	1.5	...	3.4	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.2	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	17.9	16.1	15.0	15.2	12.1	22.0	4.8	7.3	25.9	29.3	16.4	1.3	13.7	25.5
Total	*32.2*	*31.7*	*29.6*	*30.7*	*22.5*	*29.0*	*20.2*	*23.6*	*45.2*	*40.0*	*30.0*	*30.0*	*23.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	0.6	0.6	2.0	11.8	0.7	2.5	4.6	3.4	0 8	0.4
Madagascar	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	—	0.4	3.4	0.1	—	1.9	1.9	—	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of														
Southern Rhodesia	9.1													
Northern Rhodesia	1.2	15.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	3.9	19.4	24.0	9.0	2.8	17.9	32.0	22.2	...
Nyasaland	3.0													
Total	*17.4*	*20.0*	*18.9*	*22.4*	*5.2*	*4.5*	*21.8*	*39.2*	*9.8*	*5.3*	*24.4*	*37.3*	*23.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**150**	**150**	**160**	**165**	**105**	**135**	**110**	**180**	**225**	**145**	**130**	**180**	**205**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.5	3.0	4.6	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.7	4.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2
Denmark	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.1	4.4	3.0
Finland	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
France	7.0	11.1	9.7	8.7	14.1	10.6	5.4	12.3	10.7	8.7	8.3	9.3	8.5	9.1
Germany, Western	14.0	15.1	16.9	17.6	13.4	14.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	15.4	18.5	17.9	18.6	17.1
Ireland, Rep. of	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	1.5	2.1	1.4
Italy	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.1	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.2	2.1
Netherlands	8.2	10.0	6.2	8.1	8.3	11.0	5.3	5.8	2.7	7.3	8.2	7.5	9.3	8.4
Norway	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2
Spain	5.7	4.0	5.9	5.7	2.8	5.9	4.4	3.6	9.9	6.1	7.1	4.7	4.8	...
Sweden	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.6	1.7	0.5	1.4	5.0	2.5
Switzerland	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.8
United Kingdom	35.8	35.3	39.0	34.4	23.0	22.4	21.3	50.5	61.7	26.2	18.2	39.6	53.7	22.1
Total	*93.6*	*97.1*	*100.8*	*98.3*	*83.1*	*90.8*	*72.9*	*110.0*	*130.2*	*85.8*	*80.8*	*101.6*	*125.5*	*88.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	11.9	12.0	12.1	13.7	11.4	12.1	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.5	13.7	14.1	13.6	13.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Uruguay	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	...
ASIA														
Cambodia	1.9	1.4	0.2	...	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	...	...
Laos			—	...		—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam			1.2	1.5		1.0	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	...
India	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	...
Indonesia	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	4.7	3.6	5.2	2.2	3.5	...
Japan	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.4	2.3	3.0	0.8	1.8	4.9	3.8	—	0.5	1.4	1.9
Philippines	2.9	1.6	2.8	...	1.4	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.0	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*8.6*	*6.5*	*9.2*	...	*7.2*	*8.9*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*13.8*	*11.0*	*10.0*	*6.0*	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.0
Belgian Congo	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.9
Egypt	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	*2.9	*2.9	*2.9	*3.0	...
Morocco (former French zone)	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Nigeria	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4
Tunisia	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	—	0 4	1.8	...
Union of South Africa[1]	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.0	—	1.4	3.3	4.3	...
Total	*6.6*	*7.5*	*7.8*	*8.9*	*7.2*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*9.2*	*10.4*	*5.4*	*6.7*	*10.2*	*13.8*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	4.0	4.4	5.9	4.1	7.1	9.9	2.1	5.1	6.4	7.6	1.3	2.5	5.2	6.2
New Zealand	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	...
Total	*4.6*	*5.2*	*6.8*	*4.8*	*7.8*	*10.6*	*3.1*	*6.2*	*7.3*	*8.3*	*1.8*	*3.7*	*5.6*	*7.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**140**	**145**	**155**	**155**	**130**	**145**	**115**	**160**	**195**	**140**	**125**	**155**	**190**	...

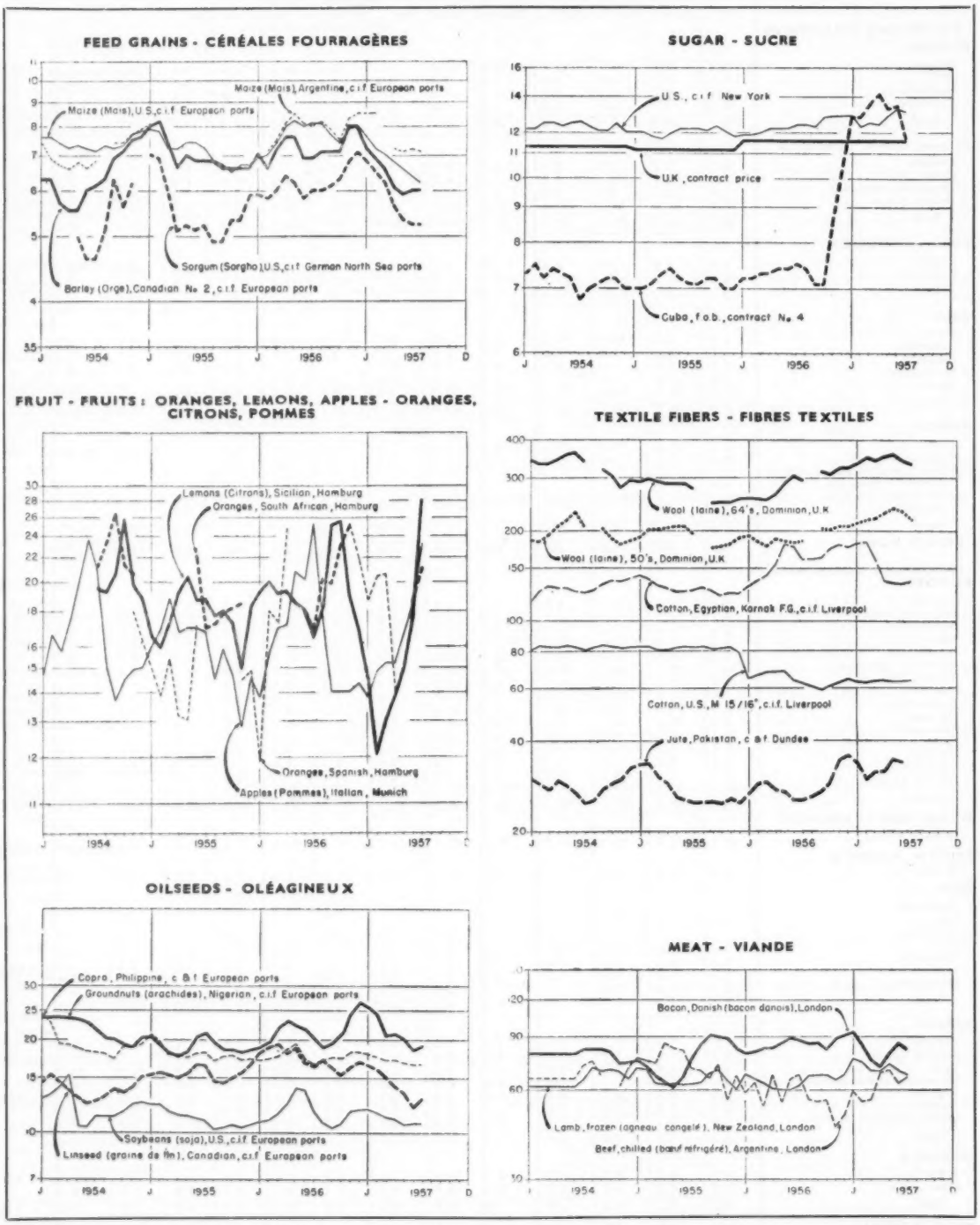
For notes, see bottom of page 47. Pour les notes, voir bas de la page 47.

Table 30A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 30A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1954-57

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme


FEED GRAINS - CÉRÉALES FOURRAGÈRES
Maize (Maïs), Argentine, c.i.f European ports
Maize (Maïs), U.S, c.i.f European ports
Sorgum (Sorgho), U.S, c.i.f German North Sea ports
Barley (Orge), Canadian No 2, c.i.f European ports
SUGAR - SUCRE
U.S., c.i.f New York
U.K, contract price
Cuba, f.o.b., contract No 4
FRUIT - FRUITS : ORANGES, LEMONS, APPLES - ORANGES, CITRONS, POMMES
Lemons (Citrons), Sicilian, Hamburg
Oranges, South African, Hamburg
Oranges, Spanish, Hamburg
Apples (Pommes), Italian, Munich
TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES
Wool (laine), 64's, Dominion, U.K
Wool (laine), 50's, Dominion, U.K
Cotton, Egyptian, Karnak F.G., c.i.f Liverpool
Cotton, U.S., M 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool
Jute, Pakistan, c & f Dundee
OILSEEDS - OLÉAGINEUX
Copra, Philippine, c & f European ports
Groundnuts (arachides), Nigerian, c.i.f European ports
Soybeans (soja), U.S., c.i.f European ports
Linseed (graine de lin), Canadian, c.i.f European ports
MEAT - VIANDE
Bacon, Danish (bacon danois), London
Lamb, frozen (agneau congelé), New Zealand, London
Beef, chilled (bœuf réfrigéré), Argentine, London
J 1954 J 1955 J 1956 J 1957 D

NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 30B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 30B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954.

Table 30B. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 30B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, Class II..	Can. $/ 60 lb.	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.63	1.62
European ports, c.i.f. : Argentine, up-river....	£.s.d./ long ton	29/15/0	—	—	29/0/0	30/4/8	30/6/10	29/19/0	28/0/0	26/5/8	26/2/9	25/13/2	26/9/4	26/12/8
Australian		27/18/0	28/3/9	28/8/2	28/13/6	29/15/0	31/5/0	30/12/0	29/10/0	27/6/3	27/3/0	26/3/9	26/2/6	26/0/6
U.S. : No. 2 Hard Winter, cash price, Kansas City	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.09	2.19	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.27	2.14
Rye														
Canada : No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, cash price, Winnipeg.	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.09
Barley														
European ports, c.i.f. : Canadian No. 2, feed	£.s.d./ long ton	25/2/7	25/12/8	25/13/8	25/16/1	29/3/0	29/2/11	26/5/9	24/18/8	23/17/4	22/3/6	21/6/4	21/17/10	21/18/6
Iraqi.....	£.s.d./ metric ton	22/14/9	22/18/2	22/17/6	22/15/3	24/2/10	25/1/3	24/11/0	23/2/6	21/6/3	19/9/0	18/10/8	18/12/6	18/6/0
Oats														
Canada : No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, Wheat Board selling price.....	Can $/ 34 lb.	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75
Maize														
European ports, c.i.f. : Argentine	£.s.d./ long ton	29/4/0	29/18/2	28/10/8	27/3/6	30/0/8	31/0/0	30/19/8	—	—	26/0/0	25/17/6	—	—
U.S. No. 2, yellow....		29/10/3	29/4/10	27/17/2	26/14/0	28/10/4	29/1/7	27/14/7	26/5/2	25/10/11	24/15/0	23/17/5	23/6/8	22/11/8
Sorghum														
German North Sea ports : U.S. Milo No. 2, c.i.f.	U.S.$/ metric ton	59.70	60.40	60.80	62.80	68.50	70.90	68.50	65.30	61.80	56.00	53.10	51.80	51.50
Rice[1]														
Thailand : White rice, 25-28% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£.s.d./ metric ton	49/0/0	48/0/0	41/0/0	40/0/0	37/0/0	37/10/0	38/0/0	38/10/0	39/5/0	39/0/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	42/10/0
U.S. : Zenith, No. 2, milled, New Orleans..	U.S. $/ 100 lb.	8.45	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.90	8.95	8.90	9.10	9.20	9.50
Sugar[2]														
Cuba : F.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract).....	U.S.c/lb.	3.40	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.91	4.77	5.79	5.81	6.17	6.46	6.02	6.12	5.27
U.S. : Raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c/lb.	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.80	5.84	5.87	5.86	5.60	5.68	5.64	5.87	6.03	5.96
Potatoes														
Germany, Western : New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	48	45	58	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality From Netherlands	Sh/d/ 56-lb. sack	—	16/0	15/0	12/7	16/10	17/3	19/7	14/0	10/9	23/6	28/4	—	—
From Egypt.....		17/0	20/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25/8	14/6	13/10
Tomatoes														
U.K. : Canary Islands, first quality, London	Sh/d/ lb.	—	—	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/5	1/3	1/2	1/0	—	—
Bananas[3]														
France : French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	F. francs/ kg.	94	101	91	133	114	92	101	110	124	130	106	64	82
Germany, Western : Ecuador, import price, Hamburg	Marks/ metric ton	806	738	571	570	556	588	612	769	747	744	778	712	712
Oranges														
Germany, Western : Auction price, Hamburg : Spanish navels	Marks/ 35-kg.case	—	—	—	—	37.35	32.18	27.52	29.98	30.29	20.60	—	—	—
South African navels	34-kg.case	24.04	28.92	28.38	33.14	35.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.30
U.K. : Auction price, London : Israeli Shamouti.....	Sh/d/ 39-kg.case	—	—	—	—	—	60/3	56/10	50/7	47/2	42/11	46/3	—	—
South African Outspan .	30-kg.case	39/10	39/4	43/8	55/7	53/7	43/3	—	—	—	—	48/0	46/4	45/9

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 30B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 30B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Grapefruit														
U.K. : auction price, London :														
Israeli	Sh/d/ 40-kg.case	—	—	—	51/2	48/5	42/5	52/8	64/7	54/3	68/11	71/10	—	—
South African		44/6	44/2	39/10	41/9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51/6	65/6
Lemons														
Germany, Western : Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39,5-kg. case	27.62	30.16	41.58	42.29	31.57	27.79	24.03	19.89	21.53	22.91	24.72	29.30	46.98
Apples														
Germany, Western : Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	106	73	59	59	59	60	58	62	64	64	70	77	97
Raisins														
U.K. : Sultanas, London :														
Australian, 3-Crown	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	133/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126/6	127/8	128/10
Turkish, No. 9		—	—	—	—	107/8	107/0	107/1	110/0	108/6	109/0	109/0	109/0	109/3
Dates														
U.S. : Iraqi Hallowi, selected, New York	U.S.c./ lb.	16.50	15.88	16.00	16.25	17.12	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.90	17.00	17.00
Soybeans														
European ports : U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	42/15/10	38/13/2	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	42/13/9	43/5/0	42/0/0	40/11/11	40/0/0	38/12/6	37/16/0	38/18/0
Groundnuts														
European ports : Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	73/0/0	68/12/0	70/7/6	73/18/0	86/11/3	95/0/0	93/0/0	87/13/4	74/15/0	75/0/0	73/0/0	67/10/0	69/16/0
Linseed														
U.K. : Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f., at ports	£.s.d./ long ton	59/5/8	62/0/0	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	61/1/3	60/0/6	57/5/7	54/15/0	50/16/10	48/15/6	43/18/2	47/2/0
Copra														
European ports : Philippine, bulk, c. and f.	U.S.$/ long ton	169.50	174.00	177.75	177.10	185.62	186.00	182.70	178.50	175.00	175.00	171.80	168.37	168.20
Olive oil														
European ports : Tunisian, edible, 1%, c.i.f. [4]	£.s.d./ metric ton	385/0/0	370/0/0	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	312/10/0	304/7/6	292/10/0	287/10/0	281/0/0	277/10/0	272/16/0
Soybean oil														
European ports : U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f.	U.S.$/ long ton	332	313	300	323	350	376	375	354	342	323	298	295	303
Groundnut oil														
European ports : British West African, 3-6% bulk, c.i.f. [5]	£.s.d./ long ton	130/0/0	127/10/0	123/0/0	124/2/0	148/15/0	167/6/8	164/4/0	148/13/4	142/0/0	130/0/0	126/13/0	122/15/0	120/0/0
Linseed oil														
U.K. : Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London	£.s.d./ long ton	110/5/0	111/12/0	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	129/0/0	125/12/0	105/0/0	101/11/3	102/3/9	99/14/0	87/16/8	88/5/0
Coconut oil														
European ports : Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	88/15/0	88/19/0	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	96/17/6	94/17/0	93/17/6	93/0/0	92/10/0	90/15/0	90/1/3	90/13/0
Palm oil														
European ports : Nigerian, 5%, bulk, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	98/0/0	—	—	93/15/0	—	101/0/0	100/0/0	97/2/6	97/0/0	96/12/6	93/4/0	90/15/0	90/14/0
Groundnut cake														
U.K. : Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f., at ports	£.s.d./ long ton	38/17/6	39/13/0	40/5/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	41/18/4	41/16/0	38/15/0	37/4/4	36/17/6	35/18/0	35/14/0	36/9/8
Cottonseed meal														
U.K. : U.S., expeller, 45% protein, c.i.f., at ports.	£.s.d./ long ton	29/12/6	31/12/0	32/0/0	32/4/0	33/7/9	34/0/6	33/13/6	31/1/8	29/10/0	—	—	—	—
Coffee														
France : Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/ kg.	297	306	317	310	306	314	303	300	319	328	325	338	346
U.S. : Spot, New York :														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.c./lb.	59.10	60.00	60.90	60.30	60.35	60.30	60.63	60.45	59.65	59.38	58.78	57.35	55.53
Colombian Manizales	U.S.c./lb.	78.15	80.45	81.08	78.28	74.70	70.30	72.40	70.64	68.14	65.45	66.33	67.13	63.50
Cacao														
U.K. : Accra, spot, London	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	228/9	233/4	228/2	211/2	216/5	212/11	189/2	185/0	182/6	202/7	209/8	241/11	243/7
U.S. : Spot, New York :														
Accra	U.S.c./lb.	28.6	28.3	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6	23.7	22.7	22.5	25.5	26.5	30.5	30.5
Bahia	U.S.c./lb.	27.1	26.6	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5	25.9	31.3	33.2

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 30B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 30B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956						1957						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Tea														
Ceylon : For export, high grown, auction price[6], Colombo.	Sh/d/ lb.	3/2.2	3/7.0	4/5.2	4/6.8	4/7.2	3/11.6	3/11.4	3/8.6	3/1.0	2/6.0	2/5.2	2/5.0	2/5.8
India : For export, leaf, auction price[6], Calcutta.	Sh/d/ lb.	3/9.2	4/0.7	3/8.4	3/9.6	3/9.6	3/9.9	3/6.5	3/1.9	2/9.2	2/4.4	...	3/1.0	4/1.8
Wine														
France : Algerian, II° alcohol, at quay.	F. francs/ hl.	5 655	5 605	5 655	5 155	5 155	5 005	5 005	5 005	5 245	5 245	5 405	5 655	6 540
Pepper														
U.S. : Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	31 00	36.75	34.00	29.40	30.25	27.00	27.12	28 00	25.38	26.55	28.88	29.69	27.25
Tobacco														
S. and N.W. Rhodesia : Flue-cured auction price	Pence/lb.	36.21	33.24	34.13	28.39	19.36	—	—	—	38.13	39.44	...	43.04	41.74
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price.	U.S.c./lb.	48.9	50.8	53.0	51.8	48.7	41.8	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	56.25
Cotton														
U.K. : c.i.f. Liverpool : American, Texas Middling 15/16'.	Pence/lb.	25.05	23.51	23.23	23.78	24.46	24.98	24.78	24.52	24.64	24.69	24.56	24.65	24.66
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good[8].	Pence/lb.	61.63	62.75	63.50	68.31	70.25	69.25	70.60	71.00	62.67	53.25	52.10	52.00	52.50
Flax														
U.K. : Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. at ports	£/long ton	280	280	280	280	286	288	281	273	273	273	273	273	270
Jute														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee. .	£/long ton	91.0	94.3	97.8	103.8	123.7	128.8	121.1	108.0	113.1	113.3	123.8	123.0	[7]102.0
Sisal														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London. . .	£/long ton	75.0	77.0	74.9	70.9	74.6	74.8	75.7	74.3	71.7	71.2	71.0	[7]70.0	[7]73.2
Wool														
U.K. : Dominion, clean : 64's	Pence/lb.	114	—	123	120	125	127	130	136	133	137	140	133	130
50's	Pence/lb.	72	—	79	78	81	81	82	84	85	89	92	90	85
U.S. : Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston.	U.S.c./lb.	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.2	82.4	83.0	88.5	89.5	90.1	92.0	92.0	91.8	91.5
Silk														
U.S. : Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/ lb.	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.58	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.65	4.54	4.66	4.64	4.60	4.60
Rayon[9]														
Italy : Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan. .	Lire/ 100 kg.	111 000	111 000	107 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	[7]95 000
Japan : ex mill : Viscose filament, for export.	Yen/lb.	173	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	210	195	170	164	...
Staple fiber, bright, 1½ denier, 1-3/4 inch staple	Yen/lb.	105	100	100	100	98	96	97	92	85	84	83	81	...
Rubber														
Singapore : f.o.b., in bales :														
No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits c./ lb.	92.36	99.95	92.16	93.09	104.26	112.39	98.64	87.47	91.53	91.79	90.23	92.30	92.79
No. 3 R.S.S.		87.10	95.16	89.34	90 08	100.53	106.83	92.91	83.18	88.12	89.12	88.16	90 74	91.50
No. 3 blanket crepe		72.26	77.92	73.88	74.93	84.52	90.37	80.72	75.58	77.71	80.20	81 83	83.55	82.80
Beef														
U.K. : Smithfield Market, London :														
Argentine, hindquarters, chilled	Pence/lb.	25.97	21.57	21.38	21.65	17.75	19.0	22.96	21.41	21.59	26.62	27.20	24.38	24.99
Australian, hindquarters, frozen.	Pence/lb.	18.43	17.79	16.92	16.37	15.17	14.78	15.75	15.67	15.86	18.54	19.25	18.11	16.83
Lamb														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London.	Pence/lb.	24.11	25.99	26.06	26.08	25.56	26.17	29.53	29.00	27.18	26.88	28.24	26.90	26.30
Bacon														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange[10]. . . .	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	318.6	314.0	314/0	300/0	320/0	329/4	333/0	302/6	271/3	260/0	290/5	314/0	304/10

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 30B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 30B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956						1957						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Tallow														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	7.47	7.52	7.91	8.25	8.78	8.41	8.31	8.38	8.59	8.25	8.44	8.67	8.83
Lard														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	13.22	14.02	14.66	15.25	15.22	16.19	16.56	16.62	16.19	15.82	14.84	14.90	15.69
Hides														
U.K. : Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports	Pence/lb.	13.50	13.13	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	14.50	14.50	15.13	15.20
U.S. : Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb.	13.35	13.56	14.75	13.35	12.63	11.38	10.25	9.12	9.50	9.55	10.50	11.88	13.05
Butter														
U.K. : Salted, London Provision Exchange :														
Danish	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	344/6	354/7	410/9	421/0	421/0	420/6	316/0	296/6	313/10	286/10	305/6	327/2	327/4
New Zealand, finest		312/6	298/10	323/6	307/0	293/2	276/0	262/0	258/0	257/6	261/7	301/6	318/6	314/0
Cheese														
U.K. : New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	283/9	284/2	294/0	298/0	298/0	266/0	246/2	239/9	230/8	203/8	195/4	196/4	184/7
Eggs														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.66	4.30	4.47	4.20	4.25	3.29	3.15	2.80	2.63	2.84	3.11	3.22	3.73
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	211	235	236	239	251	200	180	162	150	165	189	180	224
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales. British landings, average unit value, all sizes :	Sh/d/ 112 lb.													
Cod		40/0	46/4	51/1	63/3	53/11	63/6	78/5	55/7	54/10	66/10	48/1	40/7	...
Haddock		54/11	59/10	62/9	72/8	76/6	78/2	96/0	75/10	58/9	63/3	63/9	49/10	...
Plaice		134/10	145/7	135/6	144/9	156/9	135/3	152/3	105/8	104/2	106/5	115/0	124/2	...
Herrings		22/10	20/9	20/10	25/4	36/8	33/0	47/7	50/11	62/11	38/4	32/4	30/2	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢/lb.	27.35	27.50	24.30	23.90	24.00	24.06	24.45	24.25	24.25	24.35	24.25	24.00	22.90
Salted fish														
Italy : Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	Lire/ 100 kg.	20 000	20 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 500	20 500	20 750	20 750	20 750	20 750	[1]20 750
Canned fish														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$./ case[11]	8.15	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.28
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/ case[12]	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.85	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Fish meal														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60% protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ short ton	129.38	134.00	135.88	137.00	140.00	141.00	141.20	141.50	138.50	133.20	132.62	129.00	127.60
Fish oil														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.$/lb.	8.72	8.78	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.06	9.00	8.90	8.75	8.56	8.58
Whale oil														
European ports : Crude, bulk, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	92/0/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/6	94/15/0	95/0/0	95/0/0	94/7/6	95/0/0	89/12/0	85/15/0	85/16/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 30B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 30B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956						1957						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
FORESTRY PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada : Fir, Finish B and better, 1" × 6".....	Can. $/ thousand board feet	153.50	152.67	151.83	151.00	151.00	151.00	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29
Germany, Western : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	160.23	160 04	159.74	159.12	158.58	158.38	158.23	158.35	158.46	159.62	159.62	159.62	159.81
Sweden : 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/ standard	1 185	1 180	1 170	1 160	1 170	1 185	1 185	1 195	1 190	1 190	1 195	1 190	1 190
U.K. : Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£.s.d./ standard	88/10/3	83/9/5	83/18/6	83/11/1	82/17/5	81/5/0	81/2/11	80/8/11	85/13/1	83/0/10	84/1/0	83/4/8	82/1/8
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/ thousand board feet	88.21	86.77	85.09	83.16	81.60	80.65	81.99	80.91	80.17	80.89	80.16	80.16	80.76
Wood pulp														
Canada : Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/ short ton	127.56	127.28	126.67	126.55	125 04	124.68	124.80	124.60	124.27	124.15	124.76	123.78	123.66
Finland : Unbleached sulphate, average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	27 200	27 500	27 800	27 500	27 600	27 400	27 100	27 500	27 100	26 700	26 500	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value.....	Kronor/ metric ton	937.1	931.9	930.2	933.4	931.6	926.0	920.0	930.0	935.1	931.6	923.7	922.8	922 0
Newsprint														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec.....	Can. $/ short ton	112.80	112.54	112.15	111 90	110.72	110.39	109.56	109.38	113.07	113.36	112.96	112.63	112.52
U.K. : Average import value.....	£.s.d./ 112 lb.	2/15/6	2/15/8	2/13/0	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/1	2/15/1	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/3	2/15/11	2/16/2	2/13/9
Finland : Average export value.....	Markkaa/ metric ton	32 200	31 300	31 300	31 900	31 700	31 500	32 700	32 400	31 800	32 800	32 200	...	...

[1]The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £34 per long ton for 1956 deliveries and £33 for 1957 deliveries, f.o.b. Burma ports. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% brokens. — [2]The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers in this period was £42.3.4. — [3]The price of Central American bananas, quoted c.i.f. U.S. port of entry, was $7.50 per 100 lb. through March 1957, $7 for April and May, and $9 from June. — [4]Through December 1956, c. and f. — [5]Through October 1956, 3-4%. — [6]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d per lb. : India : through November 1956, 0/7.5 ; December 1956 through January 1957, 0/9.7 ; February through April 1957, 0/7.5 ; from June 1957, 0/5.2. Ceylon : 1/0.2. — [7]Provisional. — [8]From March 1957, via Continent. — [9]The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia, remained at 2.95 DM per kg., and the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 1-7/16 inch staple, at 24 pence per lb., throughout this period. — [10]Through September 1956, imported by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. — [11]100 3¼-oz. cans per case. — [12]48 7-oz. cans per case.

[1]Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £34 la tonne longue pour les livraisons de 1956 et de £33 pour les livraisons de 1957, f.o.b. ports birmans. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. — [2]Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pendant cette période pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £42/3/4. — [3]Le prix des bananes d'Amérique centrale, coté c.a.f. port d'entrée aux Etats-Unis, était de $7,50 par 100 lb. jusqu'à fin mars 1957, de $7,00 pour avril et mai, et de $9,00 à partir de juin. — [4]Jusqu'à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. — [5]Jusqu'à fin octobre 1956, 3-4%. — [6]Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. Les droits d'exportation sont, en sh/d par lb. : Inde - jusqu'à fin novembre 1956, 0/7,5 ; décembre 1956 à fin janvier 1957, 0/9,7 ; de février à fin avril, 0/7,5 ; depuis juin, 0/5,2. Ceylan - 1/0,2. — [7]Chiffre provisoire. — [8]Depuis mars 1957, par le continent. — [9]Le prix de la fibrane viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, s'est maintenu pendant toute la période indiquée à 2,95 DM le kg, et le prix de la fibrane viscose « standard » britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 1-7/16 d'inch, à 24 pence la lb. — [10]Jusqu'à fin septembre 1956, bacon importé par le Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêches et de l'alimentation. — [11]Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3-1/4 oz. — [12]Caisses de 48 boîtes de 7 oz.

Table 31. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 31. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada		Egypt	European Ports		France	Germany, Western	India	Ireland, Rep. of
				I	II		I	II				
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 60 lb.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/60 lb.		Piastres/ 150 kg.	£.s.d. /long ton		Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Sh/d. per 112 lb.
1948	[1]23.00	[1]15/11.5	430.00	[1]1.83	[1]2.26	[1]320	...	...	[1]2 300	[1]26.00	—	[1]24/7
1949	23.50	18/10	422.17	1.83	2.19	320	...	...	2 500	26.00	[1]13.50	25/1
1950	30.50	19/0.17	422.39	1.85	2.13	320	...	...	2 600	33.00	12.96	25/0
1951	34.00	21/5.17	449.59	1.84	2.33	320	...	...	3 600	44.20	12.80	27/3
1952	50.00	19/11.14	471.18	1.82	2.17	320	...	...	3 600	42.00	12.75	30/2
1953	50.00	15/6	475.32	1.56	1.86	455	...	...	3 600	41.80	14.71	32/0
1954	50.00	14/3.5	471.08	1.65	1.73	441	26/17/2	26/10/7	3 400	40.70	12.36	31/7
1955	70.00	13/2	453.65	1.61	1.74	413	27/1/1	26/18/7	3 400	41.40	13.72	28/5
1956	75.00	...	459.48	[1]1.40	1.68	400	28/2/10	28/11/4	3 760	42.41	16.06	...
1956 VII	70.00	13/4	447.80	1.61	1.74	400	27/18/0	29/15/0	3 400	41.00	15.50	29/0
VIII	70.00	13/4	447.80	1.40	1.73	400	28/3/9	—	3 760	40.80	16.00	28/0
IX	70.00	13/	451.00	1.40	1.72	400	28/8/2	—	3 760	41.00	15.25	28/0
X	70.00	13/0.5	456.40	1.40	1.72	400	28/13/6	29/0/0	3 760	41.40	16.25	28/0
XI	70.00	13/4	461.10	1.40	1.70	400	29/15/0	30/4/8	3 760	41.90	16.75	28/0
XII	75.00	13/2	466.90	1.40	1.69	400	31/5/0	30/6/10	3 760	42.50	15.88	29/0
1957 I	75.00	13/9	471.70	1.40	1.69	400	30/12/0	29/19/0	3 760	43.00	16.50	30/0
II	75.00	13/5.5	475.10	1.40	1.69	400	29/10/0	28/0/0	3 760	43.30	16.50	30/0
III	75.00	13/4	477.70	1.40	1.68	400	27/6/3	26/5/8	3 760	43.50	16.88	30/0
IV	75.00	13/4	476.50	1.40	1.67	400	27/3/0	26/2/9	3 760	43.50	17.50	30/0
V	75.00	13/6.25	477.20	1.40	1.64	400	26/3/9	25/13/2	3 760	43.50	16.50	30/0
VI	75.00	...	481.40	1.40	1.63	400	26/2/6	26/9/4	3 760	43.50	13.50	...
VII	75.00	...	...	1.40	1.62	400	26/0/6	26/12/8	3 760	...	15.50	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1948	[1]6.8	[1]8.9	9.8	[1]6.7	[1]8.3	[1]8.8	...	...	[1]8.6	[1]7.8	—	[1]9.8
1949	6.2	7.8	9.3	6.2	7.4	6.9	...	...	7.4	6.7	[1]8.6	7.6
1950	6.1	7.8	8.4	6.3	7.4	6.1	...	...	7.4	7.9	7.3	6.9
1951	6.8	8.8	9.0	6.7	8.5	6.1	...	...	10.3	10.5	7.2	7.5
1952	10.0	8.2	9.4	6.8	8.2	6.1	...	...	10.3	10.0	7.2	8.3
1953	10.0	6.4	9.5	5.9	7.0	8.7	...	...	10.3	10.0	8.3	8.8
1954	9.2	5.9	9.4	6.2	6.5	8.4	7.4	7.3	9.7	9.7	7.0	8.7
1955	3.9	5.4	9.1	6.0	6.5	8.0	7.5	7.4	9.7	9.9	7.7	7.8
1956	4.2	...	9.2	[1]5.2	6.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	10.7	10.1	9.0	...
1956 VII	3.9	5.2	9.4	6.0	6.5	7.7	7.7	8.2	9.7	9.8	8.7	7.7
VIII	3.9	5.2	9.0	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.8	—	10.7	9.7	9.0	7.7
IX	3.9	5.2	9.0	5.2	6.4	7.7	7.8	—	10.7	9.8	8.6	7.7
X	3.9	5.2	9.1	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	10.7	9.9	9.1	7.7
XI	3.9	5.2	9.2	5.2	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	10.7	10.0	9.4	7.7
XII	4.2	5.4	9.3	5.2	6.5	7.7	8.6	8.4	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.0
1957 I	4.2	5.7	9.4	5.2	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.2	10.7	10.2	9.3	8.3
II	4.2	5.5	9.5	5.2	6.5	7.7	8.1	7.7	10.7	10.3	9.3	8.3
III	4.2	5.5	9.6	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.2	10.7	10.4	9.5	8.3
IV	4.2	5.5	9.5	5.2	6.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	10.7	10.4	9.8	8.3
V	4.2	5.6	9.5	5.2	6.3	7.7	7.2	7.1	10.7	10.4	9.3	8.3
VI	4.2	...	9.6	5.2	6.3	7.7	7.2	7.3	10.7	10.4	7.6	...
VII	4.2	...	...	5.2	6.3	7.7	7.2	7.3	10.7	...	8.7	...

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina and Australia, December-November ; Canada and France, August-July ; Egypt, June-May ; Germany, July-June ; India, May-April ; Ireland, September-August. — [2]Initial payment only.

Argentina : No. 2 semi-hard, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, government fixed price to producers. — **Australia** : 1948 through July 1949, basic export selling price of the Australian Wheat Board ; August 1949 - July 1953, selling price of wheat outside of IWA quota ; from August 1953, Wheat Board selling price for bulk wheat, f.o.b. — **Belgium** : Average price to producers, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. — **Canada** : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur : **I** - Price realized by producers for sales to the Canadian Wheat Board. **II** - Export price (Class II) ; 1948, wheat exported outside the quota fixed under the Canadian - United Kingdom wheat agreement ; from 1949, wheat exported outside the IWA quota. — **Egypt** : Middling Hindi, 94% purity, government fixed price to producers. — **European Ports** : **I** - Australian, c.i.f. **II** - Plate, up-river, c.i.f. — **France** : Domestic, fair average quality, official basic price to producers, including statistical taxes and bonuses where applicable. — **Germany, Western** : Standard price to producers. — **India** : 1948-April 1953, procurement price, Punjab ; from May 1953, wholesale price, Moga, Punjab. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Price to producers for deliveries to grower's nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine et Australie, décembre-novembre ; Canada et France, août-juillet ; Egypte, juin-mai ; Allemagne, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril ; Irlande, septembre-août. — [2]Versement initial seulement.

Argentine : Blé N° 2 demi-dur, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix fixé par le gouvernement, à la production. — **Australie** : 1948-juillet 1949, prix de base à l'exportation de l'« Australian Wheat Board » ; août 1949-juillet 1953, prix pour quantités vendues en dehors de celles fixées par l'AIB ; à partir d'août 1953, prix de vente du « Wheat Board » pour blé en vrac, f.o.b. — **Belgique** : Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes et primes non comprises. — **Canada** : N° 1, du Nord, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur : **I** - Prix à la production réalisé pour ventes à la Commission canadienne du blé. **II** - Prix à l'exportation (catégorie II), 1948, blé exporté en dehors des contingents fixés par l'accord sur le blé entre le Canada et le Royaume-Uni ; depuis 1949, blé exporté en dehors des contingents fixés par l'AIB. — **Egypte** : « Middling Hindi », prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production pour blé pur à 94%. — **Ports européens** : **I** - Blé australien, c.a.f. **II** - Blé « La Plata up-river », c.a.f. — **France** : Tendre, loyal et marchand, récolte métropolitaine, prix de base officiel à la production, taxe statistique comprise et primes s'il y a lieu. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix standard à la production. — **Inde** : 1948-avril 1953, prix d'achat du gouvernement, Pendjab ; à partir de mai 1953, prix de gros, Moga (Pendjab). — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Prix à la production du blé livré au centre d'expédition le plus proche de l'exploitation ou de l'entrepôt de l'acheteur.

Table 31. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 31. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Pakistan	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States I	United States II
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus /kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	Sh/d. per 112 lb	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/60 lb.	
1948	[1] 8 921	[1] 1 776.97	[1] 21.00	10.31	199.50	[1] 29.65	27.13	[1] 43/0	[1] 24/3	—	[1] 1.99	[1] 2.19
1949	6 559	2 307.17	22.50	10.58	250.00	30.61	35.04	43/0	24/4	—	1.88	2.16
1950	6 566	2 775.00	22.85	8.12	326.58	31.29	31.42	47/0	27/9	—	2.00	2.28
1951	6 629	3 041.66	23.85	8.54	419.96	42.48	31.70	50/5	28/5	—	2.11	2.43
1952	7 471	3 333.33	25.60	14.01	387.88	54.81	32.40	54/1	29/4	—	2.09	2.32
1953	7 061	3 420.00	25.60	13.79	387.63	48.62	32.88	55/0	31/4	—	2.04	2.27
1954	7 332	3 563.33	25.60	10.56	395.10	44.34	34.01	54/1	31/8	[2] 22/8.83	2.12	2.37
1955	6 798	3 546.67	25.20	9.56	404.42	41.55	34.65	53/3	30/3	23/7.65	[3] 1.98	[3] 2.21
1956	[3] 6 854	3 507.00	26.16	13.23	421.00	[3] 42.50	35.96	[3] 53/10	[3] 23/7	27/9/7	[3] 2.00	[3] 2.28
1956 VII	6 600	3 507.00	—	11.88	417.00	42.00	34.10	53/3	[4] 27/3	27/1/0	1.90	2.09
VIII	6 600	3 507.00	25.10	13.62	417.00	42.00	34.19	53/3	23/11	27/2/2	1.93	2.19
IX	6 600	3 507.00	25.30	14.12	417.00	40.65	35.06	53/3	22/8	27/10/9	1.95	2.28
X	6 700	3 507.00	25.50	14.06	417.00	41.10	35.81	53/3	22/6	27/19/9	1.98	2.31
XI	6 925	3 507.00	25.70	15.06	419.00	41.55	35.84	53/10	23/6	27/13/11	2.05	2.36
XII	6 950	3 507.00	25.90	16.25	421.00	42.00	37.35	53/10	25/2	28/18/5	2.07	2.34
1957 I	6 945	3 507.00	26.10	16.81	423.00	42.49	38.11	53/10	25/10	29/13/11	2.09	2.36
II	6 856	3 507.00	26.30	16.06	425.00	42.90	37.85	53/10	25/2	28/6/4	2.07	2.34
III	6 800	3 507.00	26.50	14.00	427.00	43.30	38.34	53/10	23/3	26/16/8	2.07	2.34
IV	6 825	3 507.00	26.70	13.63	...	43.50	38.50	53/10	21/7	25/18/4	2.05	2.30
V	7 075	3 507.00	26.70	11.69	...	43.50	38.35	53/10	20/0	25/16/7	1.98	2.23
VI	7 375	3 507.00	—	12.38	...	43.50	...	53/10	19/4	26/0/6	1.91	2.27
VII	...	3 662.00	—	12.25	...	43.50	...	53/10	...	...	1.91	2.14
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1948	[1] 15.5	—	[1] 8.0	8.3	—	[1] 8.2	9.7	[1] 9.2	[1] 9.6	—	[1] 7.3	[1] 8.0
1949	11.2	[1] 6.4	7.7	8.5	—	6.3	12.5	6.6	7.4	—	6.9	7.9
1950	10.5	7.7	6.0	6.6	—	6.0	11.2	7.3	7.6	—	7.3	8.4
1951	10.6	8.4	6.3	6.9	—	8.2	11.3	7.8	7.8	—	7.8	8.9
1952	12.0	9.3	6.7	11.3	—	10.6	11.6	8.3	8.1	—	7.7	8.5
1953	11.3	9.5	6.7	11.2	—	9.4	11.7	8.5	8.6	—	7.5	8.3
1954	11.7	9.9	6.7	8.6	—	8.6	12.1	8.3	8.7	[2] 7.0	7.8	8.7
1955	10.9	9.9	6.6	7.2	—	8.0	12.4	8.2	8.3	7.2	[3] 7.3	[3] 8.2
1956	[3] 11.0	9.7	6.8	7.4	—	[3] 8.2	12.8	[3] 8.3	[3] 6.4	7.6	[3] 7.3	[3] 8.4
1956 VII	10.6	9.7	—	6.7	—	8.1	12.2	8.2	[4] 7.5	7.4	7.0	7.7
VIII	10.6	9.7	6.6	7.7	—	8.1	12.2	8.2	6.6	7.5	7.1	8.0
IX	10.6	9.7	6.7	7.9	—	7.9	12.5	8.2	6.2	7.6	7.2	8.4
X	10.7	9.7	6.7	7.9	—	7.9	12.8	8.2	6.2	7.7	7.3	8.5
XI	11.1	9.7	6.8	8.5	—	8.0	12.8	8.3	6.5	7.9	7.5	8.7
XII	11.1	9.7	6.8	9.1	—	8.1	13.3	8.3	6.9	8.0	7.6	8.6
1957 I	11.1	9.7	6.9	9.5	—	8.2	13.6	8.3	7.1	8.2	7.7	8.7
II	11.0	9.7	6.9	9.0	—	8.3	13.5	8.3	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.6
III	10.9	9.7	7.0	7.9	—	8.4	13.7	8.3	6.4	7.4	7.6	8.6
IV	10.9	9.7	7.0	7.7	...	8.4	13.8	8.3	5.9	7.1	7.5	8.5
V	11.3	9.7	7.0	6.6	...	8.4	13.7	8.3	5.5	7.1	7.3	8.2
VI	11.8	9.7	—	7.0	...	8.4	...	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.0	8.3
VII	...	10.2	—	6.9	...	8.4	...	8.3	...	...	7.0	7.8

[1] Crop year from this year forward : Italy, Japan, United Kingdom I, and United States, July-June ; Netherlands, August-July ; Sweden, August-June ; Union of South Africa, November-October. — [2] Through October 1955, quotations in sh/d. per 100 lb. — [3] Provisional. — [4] From July 1956, deficiency payments are not included.

Italy : Soft, price to producers, Padua. — **Japan** : Government fixed price to producers, including straw bags. — **Netherlands** : Average price to farmers. — **Pakistan** : Common variety, wholesale price, Lyallpur. — **Spain** : Average wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Winter, average quality, government fixed price to producers. — **Turkey** : Soft, average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **Union of South Africa** : Class B, Grade 1, government fixed price to producers, bagged, f.o.r. — **United Kingdom** : **I** - Average price to producers : 1948-52, millable wheat, government fixed price, including an allowance for acreage payments through 1949 ; 1953, millable wheat, minimum price guaranteed by the government ; from 1954, all grades, including payments under the Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. **II** - Futures price, nearest delivery date, Liverpool Exchange. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 2 Hard Winter, wholesale price, Kansas City.

[1] A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Italie, Japon, Royaume-Uni I, et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Pays-Bas, août-juillet ; Suède, août-juin ; Union Sud-Africaine, novembre-octobre. — [2] A fin octobre 1955, prix cotés en shilling et pence par 100 lb. — [3] Provisoire. — [4] A partir de juillet 1956 ne comprend pas les paiments dits de compensation.

Italie : Blé tendre, prix à la production, Padoue. — **Japon** : Prix fixé par le gouvernment à la production, y compris la sacherie de paille. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Pakistan** : Prix de gros du blé commun, à Lyallpur. — **Espagne** : Moyenne des prix de gros. — **Suède** : Blé d'hiver de qualité moyenne, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Blé tendre, moyenne des cours sur le marché d'Istanbul. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Première qualité, catégorie B, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production pour blé en sacs, f.o.r. — **Royaume-Uni** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production ; 1948-52, blé de mouture, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris une prime d'ensemencement jusqu'à fin 1949 ; 1953, blé de mouture, prix minimum garanti par le gouvernement ; depuis 1954, toutes qualités, y compris les versements au titre du « Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme ». **II** - Prix à terme le plus proche, bourse de Liverpool. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - Blé dur d'hiver N° 2, prix de gros à Kansas City.

Table 32. - Barley : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 32. - Orge : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Canada	Denmark	European Ports I	European Ports II	France	Germany, Western I	Germany, Western II	India	Italy
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/100 kg.	Dollars/48 lb.	Kroner/100 kg.	£.s.d./long ton	£.s.d./metric ton	Francs/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.		Rupees/82.28 lb.	Lire/100 kg.
1948	[1]13.8	[1]1.12	[1]44.18	...	...	[1] 930	[1]22.0	[1]20.0	—	5 363
1949	15.7	1.36	48.61	...	...	1 933	32.5	22.0	[1]8.62	4 331
1950	21.7	1.37	59.09	...	...	1 726	35.5	31.4	8.38	4 697
1951	27.2	1.27	63.81	...	...	2 738	44.3	37.4	8.38	5 447
1952	39.5	1.25	53.19	...	...	2 829	43.4	37.2	8.38	5 998
1953	39.5	0.95	43.40	...	...	2 417	41.0	36.0	10.11	3 920
1954	39.5	1.12	50.59	23/4/9	20/14/6	2 446	42.2	33.5	6.57	4 364
1955	50.5	1.05	49.76	25/6/1	22/17/11	2 817	42.5	37.0	7.38	5 451
1956	55.5	[2]0.97	[2]43.56	26/7/7	23/5/0	2 500	[2]42.2	[2]35.7	[2]11.39	[2]5 224
1956 VII	50.5	1.06	53.90	25/2/7	22/14/9	2 500	42.9	36.4	—	4 975
VIII	50.5	1 06	—	25/12/8	22/18/2	2 500	42.7	35.9	—	5 110
IX	50.5	1.05	47.23	25/13/8	22/17/6	2 500	42.2	35.7	11.00	5 275
X	50.5	1.03	47.02	25/16/1	22/15/3	2 500	42.3	35.7	10.75	5 330
XI	50.5	1.04	47.94	29/3/0	24/2/10	2 500	42.3	35.8	—	5 412
XII	55.5	1.02	48.59	29/2/11	25/1/3	2 500	42.2	35.7	12 00	5 425
1957 I	55.5	1.01	47.43	26/5/9	24/11/0	2 500	41.9	35.7	13.22	5 480
II	55.5	0.98	46.03	24/18/8	23/2/6	2 500	41.9	35.6	12.50	5 375
III	55.5	0.98	42.03	23/17/4	21/6/3	2 500	41.9	35.5	11.13	5 125
IV	55.5	0.67	39.62	22/3/6	19/9/0	2 500	41.8	35.4	10.63	4 975
V	55.5	0.93	37.88	21/6/4	18/10/8	2 500	41.8	35.5	10.75	4 980
VI	55.5	0.93	38.58	21/17/10	18/12/6	2 500	41.8	35.3	10.75	3 600
VII	55.5	0.93	36.76	21/18/6	18/6/0	2 500	...	...	11.75	...
	Price in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg									
1948	[1]4.1	[1]5.1	[1]9.3	...	...	[1]7.2	[1]6.6	[1]6.0	—	9.3
1949	4.2	5.7	7.2	...	...	5.7	8.2	5.5	[1]5.5	[1]7.4
1950	4.3	5.9	8.6	...	...	4.9	8.5	7.5	4.7	7.5
1951	5.4	5.8	9.2	...	...	7.8	10.5	8.9	4.7	8.7
1952	7.9	5.9	7.7	...	...	8.1	10.3	8.9	4.7	9.6
1953	7.9	4.5	6.3	...	...	6.9	9.8	8.6	5.7	6.3
1954	7.3	5.3	7.3	6.6	5.8	7.0	10.0	8.0	3.7	7.0
1955	2.8	4.9	5.7	7.0	6.4	8.1	10.1	8.8	4.2	8.7
1956	3.1	[2]4.6	[2]6.3	7.3	6.5	8.1	[2]10.0	[2]8.5	[2]6.4	[2]8.4
1956 VII	2.8	4.8	7.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	10.2	8.7	—	8.0
VIII	2.8	4.9	—	7.1	6.4	7.1	10.2	8.5	—	8.2
IX	2.8	4.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	7.1	10.0	8.5	6.2	8.4
X	2.8	4.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	7.1	10.1	8.5	6.0	8.5
XI	2.8	5.0	6.9	8.0	6.8	7.1	10.1	8.5	—	8.7
XII	3.1	4.9	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.1	10.0	8.5	6.8	8.7
1957 I	3.1	4.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.1	10.0	8.5	7.4	8.8
II	3.1	4.7	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.1	10.0	8.5	7.0	8.6
III	3.1	4.7	6.1	6.6	6.0	7.1	10.0	8.5	6.3	8.2
IV	3.1	3.2	5.7	6.1	5.4	7.1	10.0	8.4	6.0	8.0
V	3.1	4.5	5.5	5.9	5.2	7.1	10.0	8.5	6.0	8.0
VI	3.1	4.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	7.1	10.0	8.4	6.0	5.8
VII	3.1	4.5	5.3	6.0	5.1	7.1	...	...	6.6	...

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, Denmark, France, August-July ; Germany, Italy, July-June ; India, May-April. — [2]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2 feed, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires ; government fixed price. — **Canada** : No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1948, price to producers ; from 1949, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Fodder, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **European Ports** : **I** - Canadian No. 2, feed, c.i.f. (via St. Lawrence/Atlantic). **II** - Iraqi, c.i.f. — **France**: Domestic, price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1948 through August 1951, government fixed price ; from September 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : **I** - Brewing, average price to producers. **II** - Fodder, average price to producers. — **India** : 1948 through 1952, procurement price, Punjab ; from 1953, wholesale price, Abohar, Punjab. — **Italy** : Price to producers, Foggia.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, Danemark, France, août-juillet ; Allemagne, Italie, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril. — [2]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Orge fourragère N° 2, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires ; prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Canada** : Orge fourragère N° 1, base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1948, prix à la production ; à partir de 1949, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. — **Danemark** : Cours moyen de la Bourse de Copenhague pour orge fourragère. — **Ports européens** : **I** - Orge canadienne fourragère N° 2, c.a.f. (via St Laurent/Atlantique). **II** - Orge d'Irak, c.a.f. — **France**: Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1948 à fin août 1951, cote officielle ; à partir de septembre 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : **I** - Orge de brasserie, prix moyen à la production. **II** - Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production. — **Inde** : De 1948 à fin 1952, prix des achats du gouvernement, Pendjab ; à partir de 1953, prix de gros, Abohar, Pendjab. — **Italie**: Prix à la production, Foggia.

Table 32. - Barley: Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 32. - Orge: Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Japan	Morocco	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	United Kingdom		United States	
						I	II	I	II
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Yen/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/48 lb.	
1948	[1] 1 777	1 525	116.25	[1]27.60	21.59	[1]27/3	—	[1]1.15	[1]1.30
1949	2 304	1 250	120.00	23.99	24.25	26/1	—	1.04	1.43
1950	2 755	1 507	120.05	29.11	21.65	30/1	—	1.19	1.46
1951	3 272	1 960	161.59	35.31	20.48	42/11	—	1.26	1.36
1952	3 467	2 305	222.52	36.00	23.29	31/1	—	1.38	1.52
1953	3 788	1 937	346.76	28.30	22.99	29/9	—	1.17	1.40
1954	3 738	[1] 1 839	266.70	35.00	28.00	28/8	20/ 5/9	1.09	1.32
1955	3 700	[1]4 863	241.58	35.77	28.18	25/11	24/10/3	[1]0.93	1.15
1956	3 662	...	376 67	[1]29.96	34.70	[1]24/0	25/ 7/3	[1]0.98	[1]1.19
1956 VII	3 662	1 753	351.00	—	30.74	24/2	23/19/8	0.95	1.19
VIII	3 662	1 765	365.00	—	29.90	24/2	24/11/0	0.97	1.21
IX	3 662	1 750	387.00	30.03	32.45	23/7	25/ 2/3	0.96	1.18
X	3 662	1 775	435.00	29.54	37.23	23/4	25/ 5/7	0.98	1.17
XI	3 662	1 700	414.00	29.83	39.40	24/7	27/ 0/2	1.01	1.28
XII	3 662	...	432.00	30.50	43.51	26/0	27/ 9/8	1.03	1.26
1957 I	3 662	...	442.00	30.53	47.68	26/2	26/17/1	1.05	1.24
II	3 662	...	451.00	30.08	49.31	25/6	25/ 7/4	1.03	1.21
III	3 662	...	448.00	29.82	44.38	24/8	22/18/11	1.03	1.22
IV	3 662	...	...	29.57	48.01	23/6	21/10/2	0.98	1.21
V	3 662	...	...	29.65	43.58	21/3	20/ 4/3	0.96	1.19
VI	3 662	...	...	30.01	...	20/8	21/ 0/8	0.88	1.04
VII	3 823	...	...	—	...	...	...	0.85	1.06
	Price in U.S. cents/ kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.								
1948	—	5.8	—	[1]7.7	7.7	[1]10.9	—	[1]5.3	[1]6.0
1949	[1]6.4	4.5	—	4.9	8.7	8.2	—	4.8	6.6
1950	7.7	4.3	—	5.6	7.7	7.8	—	5.4	6.7
1951	9.1	5.6	—	6.8	7.3	11.7	—	5.7	6.2
1952	9.6	6.6	—	7.0	8.3	9.0	—	6.2	7.0
1953	10.5	5.5	—	5.5	8.2	7.7	—	5.3	6.4
1954	10.4	[1]5.3	—	6.8	10.0	7.9	5.6	5.0	6.1
1955	10.3	[1]5.3	—	6.9	10.1	7.1	6.8	[1]4.3	5.3
1956	10.2	...	—	[1]5.8	12.4	[1]6.6	7.0	[1]4.5	[1]5.5
1956 VII	10.2	5.0	—	—	11.0	6.7	6.6	4.4	5.5
VIII	10.2	5.0	—	—	10.7	6.7	6.8	4.5	5.6
IX	10.2	5.0	—	5.8	11.6	6.5	6.9	4.4	5.4
X	10.2	5.1	—	5.7	13.3	6.4	7.0	4.5	5.4
XI	10.2	4.9	—	5.8	14.1	6.8	7.4	4.6	5.9
XII	10.2	...	—	5.9	15.5	7.2	7.6	4.7	5.8
1957 I	10.2	...	—	5.9	17.0	7.2	7.4	4.8	5.7
II	10.2	...	—	5.8	17.6	7.1	7.0	4.7	5.5
III	10.2	...	—	5.8	15.9	6.8	6.3	4.7	5.6
IV	10.2	...	...	5.7	17.1	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.5
V	10.2	...	...	5.7	15.6	5.9	5.6	4.4	5.5
VI	10.2	...	...	5.8	...	5.7	5.8	4.0	4.8
VII	10.6	...	...	—	...	...	...	3.9	4.8

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Japan, United Kingdom I, United States I, July-June ; Sweden, August-May ; United States II, August-July.

Japan : Naked, including straw bags, government fixed price to producers exclusive of premiums. — **Morocco** : "Chaouia," wholesale price, Casablanca. — **Sweden** : Fodder, average price to producers ; 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom** : **I** - All descriptions, average price to growers, England and Wales. **II** - Futures price, nearest delivery date, London Exchange. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Japon, Royaume-Uni I, Etats-Unis I, juillet-juin ; Suède, août-mai ; Etats-Unis II, août-juillet.

Japon : Orge nue, sacs de paille compris, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production, primes non comprises. — **Maroc** : Orge « Chaouia », prix de gros, Casablanca. — **Suède** : Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production ; 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : **I** - Tous types d'orge, prix moyen à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles. **II** - Prix à terme le plus proche à la Bourse de Londres. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Table 33. - Oats : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 33. - Avoine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Sweden	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 34 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	Dollars/32 lb.	
1948	[1]16.0	409.45	[1]0.78	[1]41.75	[1] 815	[2]20.00	[2]22.00	17.22	[2]21 /2	[1]0.73	[1]0.74
1949	14.0	307.37	0.91	41.56	1 818	21.80	22.41	18.71	21 /1	0.66	0.70
1950	21.0	306.30	0.96	56.12	1 625	30.70	27.38	20.96	22 /10	0.79	0.88
1951	25.5	403.74	0.91	57.57	2 462	37.30	33.56	—	28 /0	0.82	0.89
1952	38.0	391.50	0.80	42.55	2 221	35.10	33.45	18.81	25 /0	0.79	0.83
1953	38.0	296.78	0.73	41.70	2 129	32.10	25.82	23.10	23 /0	0.74	0.77
1954	38.0	298.68	0.90	50.03	1 983	30.70	34.33	26.48	24 /0	0.72	0.77
1955	55.0	317.35	0.84	46.75	2 358	33.70	36.12	24.97	23 /5	[1]0.60	0.71
1956	60.0	311.10	[1]0.81	[1]41.86	1 825	32.30	[2]28.90	32.76	[2]23 /6	[1]0.70	[1]0.76
1956 VII	55.0	315.90	0.85	50.33	2 500	33.40	—	30.97	25 /3	0.65	0.74
VIII	55.0	311.50	0.86	—	1 900	33.40	—	28.26	24 /1	0.68	0.73
IX	55.0	300.00	0.87	44.95	1 800	32.40	30.08	31.99	23 /2	0.68	0.72
X	55.0	286.20	0.87	43.66	1 800	32.30	29.53	36.82	23 /3	0.69	0.73
XI	55.0	305.30	0.86	44.50	2 000	32.20	29.45	39.08	24 /1	0.72	0.82
XII	60.0	312.00	0.82	46.48	2 000	32.20	30.24	39.48	25 /8	0.74	0.83
1957 I	60.0	307.60.	0.83	45.88	1 800	32.00	29.74	46.06	26 /0	0.75	0.82
II	60.0	291.80	0.80	44.35	1 800	31.80	28.85	46.00	24 /8	0.73	0.78
III	60.0	278.60	0.77	40.23	1 800	31.70	28.25	45.10	23 /0	0.72	0.78
IV	60.0	267.40	0.76	38.17	1 700	31.60	27.69	45.94	21 /11	0.71	0.73
V	60.0	257.10	0.76	37.16	1 700	32.00	27.68	45.25	20 /4	0.70	0.74
VI	60.0	251.30	0.75	37.92	1 800	32.10	27.50	...	20 /2	0.66	0.70
VII	60.0	...	0.75	37.12	1 800	...	—	...	...	0.62	0.66
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg										
1948	[1]4.8	9.3	[1]5.1	[1]8.9	[1]6.8	[1]6.0	[1]6.1	6.1	[1]8.4	[1]5.0	[1]5.1
1949	3.7	6.8	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.5	4.6	6.7	6.5	4.5	4.8
1950	4.2	6.1	5.8	8.1	4.6	7.3	5.3	7.5	6.3	5.4	6.1
1951	5.1	8.1	5.8	8.3	7.2	8.9	6.5	—	7.7	5.6	6.1
1952	7.6	7.8	5.3	6.2	6.3	8.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	5.4	5.7
1953	7.6	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.1	7.6	5.0	8.2	6.3	5.1	5.3
1954	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.2	5.7	7.3	6.6	9.5	6.6	5.0	5.3
1955	3.1	6.3	5.5	6.8	6.7	8.0	7.0	8.9	6.5	4.1	4.9
1956	3.3	6.2	[1]5.5	[1]6.1	5.2	7.7	[1]5.6	11.7	[1]6.5	[1]4.9	[1]5.2
1956 VII	3.1	6.3	5.6	7.3	7.1	8.0	—	11.1	7.0	4.5	5.1
VIII	3.1	6.2	5.7	—	5.4	8.0	—	10.1	6.6	4.7	5.0
IX	3.1	6.0	5.8	6.5	5.1	7.7	5.8	11.4	6.4	4.7	4.9
X	3.1	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.1	7.7	5.7	13.2	6.4	4.8	5.0
XI	3.1	6.1	5.8	6.4	5.7	7.7	5.7	14.0	6.6	5.0	5.7
XII	3.3	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.7	7.7	5.8	14.1	7.1	5.1	5.7
1957 I	3.3	6.2	5.6	6.6	5.1	7.6	5.7	16.1	7.2	5.2	5.6
II	3.3	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.1	7.6	5.8	16.4	6.8	5.0	5.4
III	3.3	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.1	7.5	5.5	16.1	6.3	5.0	5.4
IV	3.3	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.9	7.5	5.4	16.4	6.0	4.9	5.0
V	3.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	7.6	5.4	16.1	5.6	4.8	5.1
VI	3.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.1	7.6	5.3	...	5.6	4.6	4.8
VII	3.3	...	5.1	5.4	5.1	...	—	...	...	4.3	4.6

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, Denmark and France, August-July ; Western Germany and United States, July-June ; Sweden, August-May ; United Kingdom, July-June. — [2]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2 yellow, government fixed price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. — **Belgium** : Average price to producers, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. — **Canada** : 1948, average price to producers ; from 1949, No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France** : Domestic price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1948 through 1950, government fixed price ; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Fodder, standard price to producers. — **Sweden** : White, fodder, average price to producers ; 1948, government fixed price. — **Turkey** : Average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **United Kingdom** : All descriptions, average price to growers, England and Wales. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3, white, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet ; Allemagne occidentale et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Suède, août-mai ; Royaume-Uni, juillet-juin. — [2]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Avoine jaune N° 2, prix fixé par le gouvernement, en sacs, sur wagons, au port, Buenos Aires. — **Belgique** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés, non compris les taxes et les subventions. — **Canada** : 1948, prix moyen à la production ; depuis 1949, N° 2 C.O., base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. — **Danemark** : Moyenne des cours, bourse de Copenhague. — **France** : Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1948-50, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Avoine fourragère, prix standard à la production. — **Suède** : Avoine blanche fourragère, prix moyen à la production ; 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Moyenne des cours à la Bourse d'Istanbul. — **Royaume-Uni** : Avoine tous genres, prix moyen à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3, blanche, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 34. - Rye : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 34. - Seigle : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Western	Nether-lands	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Schillings/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 56 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Markkas/ kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	I	II
												Dollars/56 lb.	
1948	[1]17.50	[1]49.30	[1]1.40	[1]37.25	[1]13.78	[1]2 160	[1]24.00	—	207.52	[1]29.65	21.63	[1]1.46	[1]1.58
1949	16.50	78.59	1.46	43.34	18.86	2 162	24.00	—	208.20	30.61	24.11	1.21	1.42
1950	23.50	113.35	1.85	58.96	23.40	1 975	28.80	—	208.20	30.24	21.02	1.32	1.62
1951	28.00	189.79	1.94	51.82	28.62	2 883	40.80	—	226.54	40.64	19.90	1.53	1.79
1952	42.00	244.80	1.58	53.82	28.80	2 821	40.40	—	251.88	50.31	20.49	1.72	1.91
1953	42.00	245.80	0.99	38.45	30.57	2 675	39.80	—	286.87	47.12	22.53	1.30	1.23
1954	42.00	236.42	1.12	45.96	31.41	2 142	37.70	[1]21.17	278.24	39.66	26.29	1.22	1.32
1955	50.00	241.42	1.10	44.98	32.86	2 559	39.00	20.28	276.33	37.41	27.86	[2]1.05	1.10
1956	[1]60.00	[2]241.42	[2]1.20	[2]43.10	38.50	[2]2 800	40.32	[2]22.56	277.83	[2]38.60	30.30	[2]1.15	[2]1.40
1956 VII	50.00	227.50	1.26	—	33.35	2 700	39.00	—	275.00	37.00	30.11	1.09	1.33
VIII	50.00	229.50	1.27	—	34.56	2 725	38.70	22.50	275.00	37.00	29.00	1.13	1.37
IX	50.00	231.50	1.32	45.52	37.41	2 800	38.90	20.65	275.00	37.15	29.00	1.20	1.44
X	50.00	233.50	1.36	44.97	38.36	2 800	39.30	21.60	275.00	37.60	28.00	1.21	1.47
XI	50.00	235.50	1.35	46.62	38.46	2 800	39.80	23.70	277.00	38.05	27.50	1.24	1.47
XII	60.00	237.50	1.26	49.03	38.95	2 800	40.40	24.40	278.00	38.40	—	1.20	1.46
1957 I	60.00	239.50	1.29	46.55	40.11	2 800	40.90	23.40	279.00	38.72	—	1.22	1.50
II	60.00	240.50	1.18	44.01	40.28	2 800	41.20	21.70	280.00	39.00	—	1.15	1.40
III	60.00	240.50	1.14	41.40	39.77	2 800	41.40	20.55	281.00	39.30	—	1.16	1.41
IV	60.00	240.50	1.08	40.01	40.15	2 800	41.40	...	...	39.50	—	1.13	1.36
V	60.00	[2]240.50	1.01	38.07	40.05	2 800	41.40	...	...	39.50	—	1.05	1.24
VI	60.00	[2]240.50	0.99	38.33	40.59	2 800	41.40	...	...	39.50	...	1.04	1.29
VII	60.00	...	1.09	39.61	...	2 800	...	...	...	39.50	...	1.06	1.25
	Price in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1948	[1]5.2	—	[1]5.5	[1]7.8	[1]10.1	[1]8.1	[1]7.2	—	—	[1]8.2	7.7	[1]5.8	[1]6.2
1949	4.4	—	5.3	6.5	8.8	6.4	6.0	—	—	6.3	8.6	4.8	5.6
1950	4.7	—	6.8	8.5	10.2	5.6	6.9	—	—	5.8	7.5	5.2	6.4
1951	5.6	[1]7.3	7.6	7.5	12.4	8.2	9.7	—	—	7.9	7.1	6.0	7.0
1952	8.4	9.4	6.4	7.8	12.5	8.1	9.6	—	—	9.7	7.3	6.8	7.5
1953	8.4	9.5	4.0	5.6	13.3	7.6	9.5	—	—	9.1	8.0	5.1	4.8
1954	7.7	9.1	4.5	6.7	13.7	6.1	9.0	[1]5.6	—	7.7	9.4	4.8	5.2
1955	2.8	9.3	4.4	6.5	14.3	7.3	9.3	5.3	—	7.2	10.0	[2]4.1	4.3
1956	[1]3.3	[2]9.3	[2]4.9	[2]6.2	16.7	[2]8.0	9.6	[2]5.9	—	[2]7.5	10.8	[2]4.5	5.5
1956 VII	2.8	8.7	5.1	—	14.5	7.7	9.3	—	—	7.2	10.8	4.3	5.2
VIII	2.8	8.8	5.1	—	15.0	7.8	9.2	5.9	—	7.2	10.4	4.4	5.4
IX	2.8	8.9	5.3	6.6	16.3	8.0	9.3	5.4	—	7.2	10 4	4.7	5.7
X	2.8	9.0	5.5	6.5	16.7	8.0	9.4	5.7	—	7.3	10.0	4.8	5.8
XI	2.8	9.1	5.6	6.7	16.7	8.0	9.5	6.2	—	7.4	9.8	4.9	5.8
XII	3.3	9.1	5.2	7.1	16.9	8.0	9.6	6.4	—	7.4	—	4.7	5.7
1957 I	3.3	9.2	5.3	6.7	17.4	8.0	9.7	6.2	—	7.5	—	4.8	5.9
II	3.3	9.2	4.8	6.4	17.5	8.0	9.8	5.7	—	7.5	—	4.5	5.5
III	3.3	9.2	4.7	6.0	17.3	8.0	9.9	5.4	—	7.6	—	4.6	5.6
IV	3.3	9.2	4.4	5.8	17.5	8.0	9.9	...	...	7.6	—	4.4	5.4
V	3.3	[2]9.2	4.2	5.5	17.4	8.0	9.9	...	...	7.6	—	4.1	4.9
VI	3.3	[2]9.2	4.1	5.5	17.6	8.0	9.9	...	...	7.6	...	4.1	5.1
VII	3.3	...	4.4	5.7	...	8.0	...	...	...	7.6	...	4.2	4.9

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Austria, Finland, Germany, and United States, July-June ; Canada, Denmark and France, August-July ; and Sweden, August-June. — [2]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2, government fixed price, bagged, on wagon, in port Buenos Aires. — **Austria** : Government fixed basic wholesale price, including subsidies. — **Canada** : No. 2 C.W. for domestic use and export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — **Denmark** : 1948 through July 1949, and September 1951 through July 1953, fixed price to producers including delivery premium ; August 1949 through July 1951 and from September 1953, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **Finland** : Average price to producers. — **France** : Price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1948-50, government fixed price ; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Standard price to producers. — **Netherlands** : Average price to producers. — **Spain** : Average wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Average government fixed price to producers. — **Turkey** : Average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 2, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Autriche, Finlande, Allemagne et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet ; et Suède, août-juin. — [2]Provisoire.

Argentine : Seigle N° 2, prix fixé par le gouvernement, en sacs, sur wagon au port de Buenos Aires. — **Autriche** : Prix de gros de base fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les subventions. — **Canada** : C.O. N° 2, pour la consommation domestique et pour exportation, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, moyenne des cours du marché de Winnipeg. — **Danemark** : 1948 à fin juillet 1949 et septembre 1951 à fin juillet 1953, prix fixé à la production, prime de livraison comprise ; août 1949 à fin juillet 1951, et à partir de septembre 1953, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague. — **Finlande** : Prix moyen à la production. — **France** : Prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1948-50, cote officielle ; à partir de 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix standard à la production. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Espagne** : Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède** : Prix moyen à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Moyenne des cours à la Bourse d'Istanbul. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 2, prix de gros à Minneapolis.

Table 35. - Maize : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 35. - Maïs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Brazil	Egypt	European Ports I	European Ports II	India	Indonesia	Italy	Mexico	Netherlands	Union of S. Africa	United States I	United States II	Yugoslavia
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Cruzeiros/60kg.	Piastres/ 140 kg.	£.s.d. /long ton		Rupees/ 82.28. lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Pesos/ M.ton	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	Dollars/56 lb.		Dinars/ 100 kg.
1948	[1]15.5	87.03	220	...	...	[1]8.50	40.32	[1]5 875	412.47	—	[1]22/0	[1]1.30	[1]1.38	[1]283
1949	16.0	96.89	220	...	...	8.93	40.95	4 865	384.73	—	22/0	1.25	1.29	283
1950	32.0	74.69	230	...	...	9.79	41.43	6 354	486.92	—	24/0	1.53	1.73	283
1951	40.0	96.67	230	...	...	12.88	125.26	5 453	717.87	—	26/6	1.66	1.83	500
1952	45.0	130.88	242	...	...	11.46	139.06	6 269	650.38	—	30/0	1.51	1.59	1 899
1953	45.0	160.33	254	...	...	10.41	98.54	4 529	625.06	27.18	32/0	1.48	1.53	1 589
1954	45.0	138.20	266	26/3/1	26/16/4	7.43	74.71	4 905	597.34	27.65	31/0	1.42	1.48	2 002
1955	70.0	231.41	323	—	25/16/4	11.13	165.90	4 926	616.88	26.34	30/0	[1]1.31	[1]1.23	2 480
1956	70.0	[2]255.44	390	28/18/4	27/19/3	[1]11.13	[2]203.09	...	...	[2]27.60	29/6	[1]1.21	[1]1.32	...
1956 VII ...	70.0	242.04	434	29/4/0	29/10/3	13.00	175.00	4 800	800.00	28.17	29/6	1.43	1.52	2 660
VIII ..	70.0	249.52	429	29/18/2	29/4/10	12.50	175.00	4 650	...	28.11	29/6	1.45	1.57	2 543
IX ...	70.0	249.44	394	28/10/8	27/17/2	10.75	170.00	4 700	...	27.99	29/6	1.43	1.56	2 531
X ...	70.0	261.95	388	27/3/6	26/14/0	10.75	170.00	4 750	...	26.61	29/6	1.19	1.30	2 553
XI ...	70.0	278.18	371	30/0/8	28/10/4	12.00	170.00	—	...	29.26	29/6	1.21	1.34	2 780
XII ...	70.0	...	375	31/0/0	29/1/7	12.75	...	5 150	...	28.72	29/6	1.22	1.36	...
1957 I	70.0	329.00	...	30/19/8	27/14/7	13.88	170.00	5 350	...	28.03	29/6	1.23	1.34	2 934
II	70.0	286.65	...	—	26/5/2	13.50	140.00	5 050	...	26.57	29/6	1.19	1.28	3 042
III	70.0	288.06	...	—	25/10/11	14.25	125.00	4 850	...	25.76	29/6	1.20	1.30	2 990
IV	77.5	289.65	...	26/0/0	24/15/0	13.00	125.00	4 750	...	24.67	29/6	1.21	1.30	3 006
V.	80.0	262.95	...	25/17/6	23/17/5	14.00	125.00	4 650	...	24.37	28/9	1.23	1.33	3 011
VI.	80.0	...	...	—	23/6/8	14.50	125.00	4 850	...	23.24	28/9	1.22	1.32	...
VII ...	80.0	...	440	—	22/11/8	15.00	140.00	...	...	...	...	1.23	1.34	...
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1948	[1]4.6	7.8	6.5	...	...	[1]6.9	15.2	[1]10.2	7.3	—	[1]4.9	[1]5.1	[1]5.4	[1]5.6
1949	4.2	8.7	5.9	...	...	5.9	13.0	8.3	4.9	—	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.6
1950	6.4	6.7	4.7	...	...	5.5	10.9	10.2	5.6	—	3.7	6.0	6.8	5.6
1951	8.0	8.7	4.7	...	...	7.2	33.0	8.7	8.3	—	4.1	6.5	7.2	10.0
1952	9.0	11.8	5.0	...	...	6.5	14.5	10.0	7.5	—	4.6	5.9	6.3	6.3
1953	9.0	—	5.2	...	...	5.9	8.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	4.9	5.8	6.0	5.3
1954	9.0	—	5.5	7.2	7.4	4.2	6.6	7.8	5.4	7.5	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.7
1955	6.1	—	6.6	—	7.1	6.3	14.6	7.9	4.9	6.5	4.6	[1]5.2	[1]4.8	8.3
1956	3.9	—	8.0	8.0	7.7	[1]6.3	[1]17.8	...	...	[2]7.3	4.6	[1]4.8	[1]5.2	...
1956 VII ...	3.9	—	8.9	8.0	8.1	7.3	15.4	7.7	6.4	7.4	4.6	5.6	6.0	8.9
VIII ..	3.9	—	8.8	8.2	8.1	7.0	15.4	7.4	...	7.4	4.6	5.7	6.2	8.5
IX ...	3.9	—	8.1	7.9	7.7	6.0	14.9	7.5	...	7.4	4.6	5.6	6.1	8.4
X ...	3.9	—	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.0	14.9	7.6	...	7.0	4.6	4.7	5.1	8.5
XI ...	3.9	—	7.6	8.3	7.9	6.8	14.9	—	...	7.7	4.6	4.8	5.3	9.3
XII ...	3.9	...	7.7	8.5	8.0	7.2	...	8.2	...	7.6	4.6	4.8	5.3	...
1957 I	3.9	—	...	8.5	7.6	7.8	14.9	8.6	...	7.4	4.6	4.8	5.3	9.8
II	3.9	—	...	—	7.2	7.6	12.3	8.1	...	7.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	10.1
III	3.9	—	...	—	7.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	...	6.8	4.6	4.7	5.1	10.0
IV.	4.3	—	...	7.2	6.8	7.3	11.0	7.6	...	6.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	10.0
V.	4.4	—	...	7.1	6.6	7.9	11.0	7.4	...	6.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	10.0
VI.	4.4	...	...	—	6.4	8.2	11.0	7.8	...	6.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	...
VII ...	4.4	...	9.0	—	6.2	8.4	12.3	...	...	...	...	4.8	5.3	...

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, April-March ; India, November-October ; Italy, September-August ; Union of South Africa, May-April ; United States, October-September ; Yugoslavia, August-July. — [2]Provisional.

Argentina : Yellow and red, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, government fixed price. — **Brazil** : Yellow, average of quotations, São Paulo Exchange. — **Egypt** : Nab-el-Gamal middling, average price to producers ; 1948 through February 1954, government fixed price. — **European Ports** : **I** - Argentine, c.i.f. **II** - U.S. No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. — **India** : 1948 through 1950, procurement price, Uttar Pradesh ; from 1951, Malhipur bold, wholesale price, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. — **Indonesia** : White, shelled, wholesale price, Jakarta. — **Italy** : Price to producers, Venice. — **Mexico** : Highland, wholesale price, Mexico City. — **Netherlands** : Futures price, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam Exchange. — **Union of South Africa** : White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints No. 6, bagged, government fixed price to producers. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3, yellow, wholesale price, Chicago. — **Yugoslavia** : Fair average quality, maximum moisture content 14%, at warehouse or on rail.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, avril-mars ; Inde, novembre-octobre ; Italie, septembre-août ; Union Sud-Africaine, mai-avril ; Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre ; Yougoslavie, août-juillet. — [2]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Maïs jaune et rouge, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Brésil** : Maïs jaune, moyenne des cours, bourse de São Paulo. — **Egypte** : « Nab-el-Gamal middling », prix moyen à la production ; de 1948 à fin février 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Ports européens** : **I** - Maïs argentin, c.a.f. **II** - Maïs des Etats-Unis, « N° 2 yellow », c.a.f. — **Inde** : De 1948 à fin 1950, prix des achats du gouvernement, Uttar Pradesh ; à partir de 1951, « Malhipur bold », prix de gros, Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh). — **Indonésie** : Blanc, égrené, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Italie** : Prix à la production, Venise. — **Mexique** : Maïs des hautes terres, prix de gros, Mexico. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix à terme le plus proche, Bourse de Rotterdam. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : « White Dents » N° 2 et « Yellow Flints » N° 6, en sacs, prix à la production, fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3 jaune, prix de gros, Chicago. — **Yougoslavie** : Bonne qualité marchande, humidité maximum 14%, à l'entrepôt ou franco rail.

Table 36. - Rice : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 36. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Paddy							
	Burma	Ceylon	Egypt	Italy	Japan	Thailand	United States	Viet-Nam
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Kyats/ 4 600 lb.	Rupees/ 46 lb.	Piastres/ 945 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Baht/ 1 000 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Piastres 100 kg.
1948	300	[3]8.00	1 700	[1]6 215	[1]2 492.33	795.89	[1]4.87	139.00
1949	298	[3]8.00	1 700	5 354	2 971.33	752.27	4.10	168.25
1950	300	[3]8.00	1 650	5 642	4 233.00	744.68	5.09	142.08
1951	300	[3]9.00	1 515	6 231	4 970.00	786.90	4.82	154.00
1952	300	[4]12.00	1 500	6 543	5 757.00	871.86	5.86	245.58
1953	300	12.00	1 164	6 306	7 116.00	798.97	5.19	266.00
1954	300	12.00	1 604	6 246	6 663.00	705.42	4.57	146.70
1955	300	12.00	1 700	5 829	6 841.00	816.80	4.69	222.37
1956	300	12.00	1 700	...	[5]6 713.00	[5]926.26	[5]4.69	301.00
1956 VII	300	12.00	1 700	5 987	6 841.00	1 034.36	4.44	332.00
VIII	300	12.00	1 700	6 000	6 841.00	1 047.85	4.29	328.00
IX	300	12.00	1 700	5 960	6 841.00	1 243.02	4.56	302.50
X	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 841.00	988.51	4.71	239.50
XI	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 713.00	872.08	4.55	222.70
XII	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 713.00	...	4.57	222.54
1957 I	300	12.00	1 700	5 800	6 713.00	854.76	4.57	254.41
II	300	12.00	1 700	5 775	6 713.00	852.82	4.81	239.31
III	300	12.00	1 700	5 700	6 713.00	852.69	4.92	228.73
IV	300	12.00	1 700	5 700	6 713.00	869.61	4.80	232.76
V	300	12.00	1 700	5 712	6 713.00	892.98	4.82	231.88
VI	300	12.00	1 700	5 794	6 713.00	908.03	4.84	254.76
VII	...	...	1 700	...	6 713.00	...	4.87	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.							
1948	4.3	[3]11.6	7.4	[1]10.8	—	8.0	[1]10.7	11.0
1949	3.9	[3]11.6	6.8	11.3	[1]8.3	7.1	9.0	11.8
1950	3.0	[3]8.1	5.0	9.0	11.8	6.0	11.2	6.9
1951	3.0	[3]9.1	4.6	10.0	13.8	6.3	10.6	7.5
1952	3.0	[4]12.1	4.6	10.5	16.0	7.0	12.9	11.9
1953	3.0	12.1	3.5	10.1	19.8	6.4	11.4	9.5
1954	3.0	12.1	4.9	10.0	18.5	5.7	10.1	4.2
1955	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	19.0	4.5	[1]10.3	6.4
1956	3.0	12.1	5.2	...	[5]18.6	[5]4.7	[5]10.3	8.6
1956 VII	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.6	19.0	5.0	9.8	9.5
VIII	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.6	19.0	5.1	9.5	9.4
IX	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.5	19.0	6.0	10.0	8.6
X	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	19.0	4.8	10.4	6.8
XI	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	18 6	4.2	10.0	6.4
XII	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	18.6	...	10.1	6.4
1957 I	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	18.6	4.2	10.1	7.3
II	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.2	18.6	4.2	10.6	6.8
III	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.1	18 6	4.1	10.8	6.5
IV	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.1	18.6	4.2	10.6	6.7
V	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.1	18.6	4.3	10.6	6.6
VI	3.0	12.1	5.2	9.3	18.6	4.4	10.7	7.3
VII	...	...	5.2	...	18.6	...	10.7	...

[1]Crop year from this year forward ; Italy, September-August ; Japan, November-October ; United States, August-July. — [3]March 1948 through July 1951. — [4]August 1951 through 18 September 1952. — [4]From 19 September 1952 ; price guaranteed for five years. — [5]Provisional.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Italie septembre-août ; Japon, novembre-octobre ; Etats-Unis, août-juillet. — [3]Mars 1948 à fin juillet 1951. — [4]Août 1951 au 18 septembre 1952. — [4]A partir du 19 septembre 1952 ; prix garanti pour cinq ans. — [5]Chiffre provisoire.

PADDY

Burma : Government fixed price to producers. — **Ceylon** : Minimum guaranteed price to producers. — **Egypt** : Yabani, government fixed price to producers. — **Italy** : Common, "Originario" type, price to producers, Pavia. — **Japan** : Brown rice, government fixed price to producers, including straw bags ; excluding shipping charges and early delivery and quota bonuses, but including production bonuses. — **Thailand** : No. 1, Na Suan, wholesale price, delivered alongside mills, Bangkok. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers. — **Viet-Nam** : No. 1, wholesale price, Saigon.

PADDY

Birmanie : Prix à la production, fixé par le gouvernement. — **Ceylan** : Prix minimum garanti à la production. — **Egypte** : Yabani, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Italie** : Qualité courante type « Originario », prix à la production cours du marché libre à Pavie. — **Japon** : Riz brun ; prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement, sacs de paille compris ; non compris les frais de transport ni les primes de prompte livraison et de contingent atteint, mais y compris les primes à la production. — **Thaïlande** : Na Suan N° 1, en gros, livré aux rizeries à Bangkok. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Viet-Nam** : Paddy N° 1, prix de gros à Saigon.

Table 36. - Rice : Prices in selected countries (concluded) **Tableau 36. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays (fin)**

Year and month — Année et mois	Brazil	Egypt	India I	India II	Indonesia	Japan	Malaya	Pakistan	Philippines	Thailand	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States	Viet-Nam
	Milled rice - Riz usiné													
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Cruzeiros/60 kg.	Piastres/200 kg.	Rupees/82.28 lb.		Rupiah/100 kg.	Yen/metric ton	M. dollars/135 lb.	Rupees/82.28 lb.	Pesos/56 kg.	Baht/60 kg.	£.s.d./long ton		Dollars/100 lb.	Piastres/100 kg.
1948	209.81	617	11.00	[1]16.50	92.25	...	35.92	29.39	27.42	...	...	...	[1]9.25	210.00
1949	277.51	617	11.12	[2]16.50	101.10	...	32.42	34.30	26.99	...	...	...	7.85	262.67
1950	204.86	616	11.25	[2]16.13	110.03	...	30.48	19.38	21.09	...	...	...	9.90	218.00
1951	206.02	585	11.38	[2]16.13	241.13	...	30.42	23.25	25.49	...	...	...	9.85	231.10
1952	304.56	587	11.00	[2]16.75	288.24	...	33.17	25.75	24.18	...	...	...	11.30	363.17
1953	504.55	587	11.50	[2]16.75	249.90	...	34.00	22.40	18.72	...	...	...	9.10	401.00
1954	580.20	587	12.00	16.51	244.57	...	—	14.14	17.50	...	...	...	9.50	334.50
1955	514.18	587	12.00	16.88	284.39	56 900	28.39	15.83	[1]19.05	40/15/5	67/17/7	77/3/4	8.85	455.27
1956	643.99	587	15.99	18.59	343.92	51 800	25.72	21.37	...	43/16/3	64/5/1	75/14/4	...	457.22
1956 VII	655.00	587	18.00	19.50	313.00	49 100	25.50	20.00	...	49/0/0	63/10/0	75/3/0	8.45	491.00
VIII	655.00	587	17.00	19.50	316.50	51 500	25.50	20.00	...	48/0/0	63/10/0	77/0/0	8.35	482.00
IX	657.50	587	14.50	17.75	339.00	50 000	25.38	20.00	19.05	41/0/0	63/17/8	77/16/8	8.45	471.50
X	695.00	587	16.75	21.50	382.50	48 400	25.75	20.00	19.05	40/0/0	65/8/9	78/6/3	8.55	401.00
XI	809.37	587	17.00	19.25	374.30	53 600	26.38	20.00	19.01	37/0/0	66/3/4	79/8/8	8.50	368.00
XII	845.00	587	15.00	17.75	360.62	55 600	26.50	20.00	18.93	37/10/0	69/0/0	81/18/0	8.50	344.19
1957 I	928.07	...	16.50	19.75	357.00	55 800	26.50	20.00	...	38/0/0	67/6/0	80//8/0	8.60	417.00
II	941.13	...	17.00	19.00	340.10	48 400	—	20.00	...	38/10/0	67/3/10	78/16/8	8.90	407.32
III	755.00	...	16.50	20.75	350.24	49 500	27.00	20.00	...	39/5/0	66/15/6	75/4/0	8.95	361.19
IV	743.80	...	17.50	21.50	308.91	50 200	...	20.00	...	39/0/0	65/10/0	74/6/0	8.90	350.16
V	...	...	17.50	21.50	326.26	46 300	...	20.00	...	40/0/0	65/5/10	72/2/5	9.10	361.80
VI	...	...	17.25	20.88	338.88	...	...	20.00	...	41/0/0	66/6/4	71/3/4	9.20	383.56
VII	...	606	16.38	22.00	360.05	...	...	20.00	...	42/10/0	...	...	9.50	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1948	18.7	12.8	8.8	[1]13.4	34.8	...	28.0	23.7	24.4	...	...	...	[1]20.4	16.6
1949	25.0	10.8	8.2	[2]12.2	32.1	...	21.8	27.7	24.1	...	...	...	17.3	15.4
1950	18.5	8.8	6.3	[3]9.1	29.0	...	16.5	15.6	18.8	...	...	...	21.8	10.6
1951	18.6	8.4	6.4	[3]9.1	63.5	...	16.5	18.8	22.8	...	...	...	21.7	11.2
1952	27.4	8.4	6.2	[4]9.4	30.0	...	18.0	20.9	21.6	...	...	...	24.9	17.7
1953	—	8.4	6.5	[4]9.4	21.9	...	18.4	18.1	16.7	...	...	...	20.1	14.4
1954	—	8.4	6.8	9.3	21.5	...	—	11.4	15.6	...	...	...	20.9	9.6
1955	—	8.4	7.7	9.5	24.9	15.8	15.4	10.8	[1]17.0	11.4	18.7	21.2	19.5	13.0
1956	—	8.4	...	...	30.2	14.4	13.9	12.0	...	12.3	17.7	20.9	...	13.1
1956 VII	—	8.4	10.1	11.0	27.5	13.6	13.8	11.3	...	13.7	17.5	20.7	18.6	14.0
VIII	—	8.4	9.6	11.0	27.8	14.3	13.8	11.3	...	13.4	17.5	21.2	18.4	13.8
IX	—	8.4	8.2	10.0	29.7	13.9	13.7	11.3	17.0	11.5	17.6	21.4	18.6	13.5
X	—	8.4	9.4	12.1	33.6	13.4	13.9	11.3	17.0	11.2	18.0	21.6	18.8	11.5
XI	—	8.4	9.6	10.8	32.8	14.9	14.3	11.3	17.0	10.4	18.2	21.9	18.7	10.5
XII	—	8.4	8.6	10.0	31.6	15.4	14.3	11.3	16.9	10.5	18.7	22.6	18.7	9.8
1957 I	—	...	9.3	11.1	31.3	15.5	14.3	11.3	...	10.6	18.5	22.2	19.0	11.9
II	—	...	9.6	10.7	29.8	13.4	—	11.3	...	10.8	18.5	21.7	19.6	11.6
III	—	...	9.3	11.7	30.7	13.8	14.6	11.3	...	11.0	18.4	20.7	19.7	10.3
IV	—	...	9.8	12.1	27.1	13.9	...	11.3	...	10.9	18.1	20.5	19.6	10.0
V	...	...	9.8	12.1	28.6	12.9	...	11.3	...	11.2	18.0	19.9	20.1	10.3
VI	...	...	9.7	11.7	29.7	...	...	11.3	...	11.5	18.3	19.6	20.3	11.0
VII	...	8.7	9.2	12.4	31.6	...	...	11.3	...	11.9	...	...	20.9	...

[1]Crop year, August-July. — [2]From 23 February 1948 through 8 January 1950. — [3]9 January 1950 through December 1951. — [4]From January 1952 through July 1954. — [5]Provisional.

[1]Campagne agricole, août-juillet. — [2]Du 23 février 1948 au 8 janvier 1950 inclus. — [3]Du 9 janvier 1950 à fin décembre 1951. — [4]De janvier 1952 à fin juillet 1954. — [5]Provisoire.

MILLED RICE

Brazil : Long grain, first quality, bagged, wholesale price, Pôrto Alegre. — **Egypt** : Rosetta, Japanese, hulled and bleached, government fixed price. — **India** : **I** - Coarse rice, wholesale price, Sambalpur (Orissa). **II** - 1948 through July 1954, government fixed price for rationed quantities ; from August 1954, Kalma variety, free price, Calcutta. — **Indonesia** : Factory rice, B.A., wholesale price, Djakarta. — **Japan** : Unit value of imports. — **Malaya** : Rangoon No. 1, domestic wholesale price, Penang. — **Pakistan** : Medium variety, wholesale price, Dacca. — **Philippines** : Domestic wholesale price, Manila. — **Thailand** : White, 25-28% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok. — **United Kingdom** : **I** - Italian, c.i.f. London. **II** - Siam, Patra No. 2, London. — **United States** : Wholesale price, New Orleans ; 1948 and 1949, Zenith, extra fancy ; from 1950, Zenith No. 2. — **Viet-Nam** : No. 1 white, 25% broken, wholesale price, Saigon.

RIZ USINÉ

Brésil : Longs grains, première qualité, en sacs, Porto Alegre. — **Egypte** : Rosetta, japonais, décortiqué et blanchi, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde** : **I** - Riz décortiqué au pilon, prix de gros à Sambalpur (Orissa). **II** - De 1948 à fin juillet 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour les quantités rationnées ; depuis août 1954, qualité Kalma, prix du marché libre, à Calcutta. — **Indonésie** : Riz de rizerie, B.A., prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Japon** : Valeur unitaire des importations. — **Malaisie** : Riz Rangoun N° 1, prix de gros domestique, à Penang. — **Pakistan** : Variété moyenne, prix de gros, Dacca. — **Philippines** : Riz indigène, prix de gros à Manille. — **Thaïlande** : Riz blanc, 25-28% de brisures, standard gouvernemental, f.o.b. Bangkok. — **Royaume-Uni** : **I** - Riz italien, c.a.f. Londres. **II** - Riz thaïlandais, Patra N° 2, Londres. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix de gros, Nouvelle-Orléans ; 1948 et 1949, qualité fantaisie, supérieure « Zenith » ; depuis 1950, « Zenith » N° 2. — **Viet-Nam** : N° 1, blanc, 25% de brisures, prix de gros, Saigon.

Table 37. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices[1]

Tableau 37. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1]

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria		Belgium		Brazil		Canada		Chile		Costa Rica[3]		Ecuador	
	A	G[2]	A	G	A[4]	G[5]	A	G	A	G[6]	A	G	A[7]	G
1948	44	42	106	94	47	53	105	88	35	37	91	101	...	...
1950	74	71	96	93	64	66	107	96	45	50	97	113	...	...
1951	90	95	105	113	78	79	121	109	58	66	106	116	...	...
1952	110	106	103	107	88	87	113	102	79	81	102	105	97	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	104	105	98	99	129	130	96	98	165	157	104	104	102	99
1955	106	108	94	101	145	147	95	99	287	277	112	107	110	108
1956	107	110	97	104	168	175	95	102	408	517	108	108	...	...
1956 VII	109	111	96	103	172	179	104	103	401	475	105	106	...	...
VIII	110	112	96	103	175	183	97	103	424	485	104	107	...	...
IX	109	111	97	103	176	186	95	133	461	505	103	107	...	...
X	110	112	97	104	179	188	94	103	464	510	104	108	...	...
XI	110	112	99	106	179	189	95	103	466	513	108	109	...	...
XII	112	113	99	106	182	191	95	103	462	517	110	108	...	...
1957 I	111	113	98	106	191	201	95	104	...	...	111	109	...	...
II	111	113	96	106	190	201	93	103	...	...	111	109	...	...
III	111	113	97	106	187	199	93	103	...	...	112	110	...	...
IV	112	114	98	107	...	...	94	103	...	...	115	111	...	...
V	112	114	98	107	...	...	93	103	...	...	115	111	...	...
VI	116	116	...	108	...	...	94	103	...	...	114	110	...	...
VII	125	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Finland		France		Germany, Western		Iran[8]		Ireland, Rep. of		Italy		Japan[9]		Mexico[10]	
	A[11]	G[6]	A	G	A[12]	G[12]	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
1948	81	63	80	65	...	[14]90	82	89	78	78	93	104	33	36	67	66
1950	80	73	82	78	89	85	66	70	82	82	95	93	67	70	73	79
1951	93	105	96	100	103	100	71	79	91	95	101	106	84	97	97	98
1952	101	104	105	105	101	103	79	83	94	100	100	100	93	100	104	102
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	[13]100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	99	98	104	98	120	118	99	98	99	101	112	99	105	109
1955	102	99	98	98	110	101	109	115	103	101	100	101	98	198	122	124
1956	111	103	103	102	116	103	...	123	94	101	106	102	109	102	130	130
1956 VII	111	104	100	101	114	102	...	122	91	102	102	102	108	101	128	129
VIII	107	103	105	103	115	102	116	121	90	101	102	101	109	102	130	129
IX	109	103	102	102	112	102	114	121	90	101	102	101	109	104	131	129
X	111	104	101	102	112	103	118	124	93	102	104	102	108	104	127	128
XI	115	107	103	103	113	104	119	124	94	101	105	102	108	105	127	129
XII	116	107	104	104	114	105	122	126	92	101	105	103	109	106	127	130
1957 I	118	109	104	105	114	105	123	127	98	103	104	103	109	106	128	131
II	120	109	102	104	112	105	121	126	100	104	101	101	109	106	129	131
III	120	109	100	104	111	105	122	126	101	105	99	100	109	106	132	132
IV	120	110	101	104	115	105	123	127	...	...	98	99	110	106	136	134
V	119	110	104	106	113	105	..	126	...	...	100	99	111	106	141	135
VI	121	111	103	106	116	105	...	123	...	...	99	100	111	105	138	135
VII	121	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	104	...	...

For notes, see end of table

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 37. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices[1] (concluded)

Tableau 37. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1] (fin)

1953=100

Year and month — Année et mois	Netherlands		Norway		Paraguay[13]		Portugal		Sweden		United States		Venezuela[17]		Yugoslavia	
	A[7]	G[6]	A	G	A	G	A	G[6]	A	G[6]	A	G	A	G	A[21]	G[19]
1948	81	75	71	66	[14]11	[14]12	98	86	71	72	111	95	91	102	...	...
1950	91	87	80	76	16	17	101	91	73	76	101	94	89	96	...	...
1951	99	107	98	94	30	26	98	97	86	100	117	104	96	102	...	...
1952	105	104	103	101	54	56	97	99	97	106	110	101	105	103	92	101
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	101	108	102	132	122	100	95	99	100	99	100	107	103	111	102
1955	96	102	108	104	140	140	101	95	104	104	92	101	101	103	126	107
1956	101	104	...	109	182	177	105	98	113	109	91	104	99	101	129	109
1956 VII	97	103	...	110	191	187	103	97	113	109	93	104	100	100	130	110
VIII	99	104	...	110	191	190	101	96	111	109	92	104	101	101	129	108
IX	98	104	...	110	193	190	102	96	110	108	93	105	100	100	129	108
X	99	105	...	110	193	190	103	97	110	109	91	105	100	101	130	108
XI	102	107	...	111	189	190	104	99	111	109	91	105	101	101	131	107
XII	103	107	...	112	189	191	105	101	112	110	92	106	100	101	131	107
1957 I	105	108	...	113	...	...	104	101	112	110	92	106	97	100	132	108
II	102	107	...	113	...	...	104	101	110	110	92	106	96	101	137	108
III	101	107	...	113	...	...	104	101	107	109	92	106	97	100	137	108
IV	99	107	...	113	...	...	104	101	107	109	93	106	102	102	141	108
V	98	107	...	114	...	...	101	100	107	109	92	106	101	101	137	108
VI	...	...	...	113	...	...	100	99	109	109	94	107	101	101	137	108
VII	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	141	...

NOTE : Table prepared from data supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and national statistical offices. The index numbers were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100, for the purpose of international comparability.

[1]Figures relate to prices of farm products, of animal and vegetable origin, excluding forestry products and fodder, unless otherwise specified. — [5]San José. — [6]Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products, and industrial raw materials. — [4]Including non-cultivated forest products, except timber. — [5]Source : Fundação Getúlio Vargas. — [6]Weighted by the value of home-consumed goods. — [7]Index of foodstuffs. — [8]Teheran. — [9]Tokyo. — [10]Mexico City. — [11]Includes fodder. — [12]Base : July 1953-June 1954 = 100. Annual figures for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year stated. — [13]Producers' prices of industrial products. — [14]July-December. — [15]Beginning 1953, home produced goods only. Base : January 1952 = 100. — [16]Asunción. — [17]Caracas. — [18]December. — [19]June-December.

NOTE : Tableau établi d'après les données fournies par le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies et les services de statistique nationaux. Toutes les fois que cela a été possible, les nombres-indices ont été ramenés à la période de base 1953 = 100, afin d'en assurer la comparabilité sur le plan international.

[1]Les chiffres se rapportent aux prix des produits agricoles d'origine animale et végétale à l'exclusion des produits forestiers et du fourrage, sauf indication contraire. — [5]San José. — [6]Pondéré selon la valeur des aliments, des produits agricoles et des matières premières industrielles consommés dans le pays. — [4]Y compris les produits forestiers non cultivés, à l'exception des sciages. — [5]Source : Fundação Getúlio Vargas. — [6]Pondéré selon la valeur des produits consommés dans le pays. — [7]Nombres-indices des produits alimentaires. — [8]Téhéran. — [9]Tokyo. — [10]Mexico. — [11]Y compris le fourrage. — [12]Base : juillet 1953-juin 1954 = 100. Chiffres annuels se rapportant à la période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [13]Prix à la production des produits industriels. — [14]Juillet-décembre. — [15]A partir de 1953, produits nationaux seulement. Base : janvier 1952 = 100. — [16]Asunción. — [17]Caracas. — [18]Décembre. — [19]Juin-décembre.

ERRATUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics & Statistics, Vol. VI, Nos. 7/8, July/August 1957, Table 32, Index Numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra), page 63: in the column headed "France" read *R* (Prices received) instead of P (Prices paid).

Bulletin mensuel - Economie & statistique agricoles, Vol. VI, N^os 7/8, juillet/août 1957, tableau 32, Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P) et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra), page 63: lire dans la colonne « France » *R* (Prix reçus) au lieu de P (Prix payés).

YEARBOOK OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1956 - PART 1, PRODUCTION

Erratum

Table 19 - Sugar (page 50). For the years 1954 and 1955 the Yield (metric ton/hectare) for Eastern Germany should read as follows:

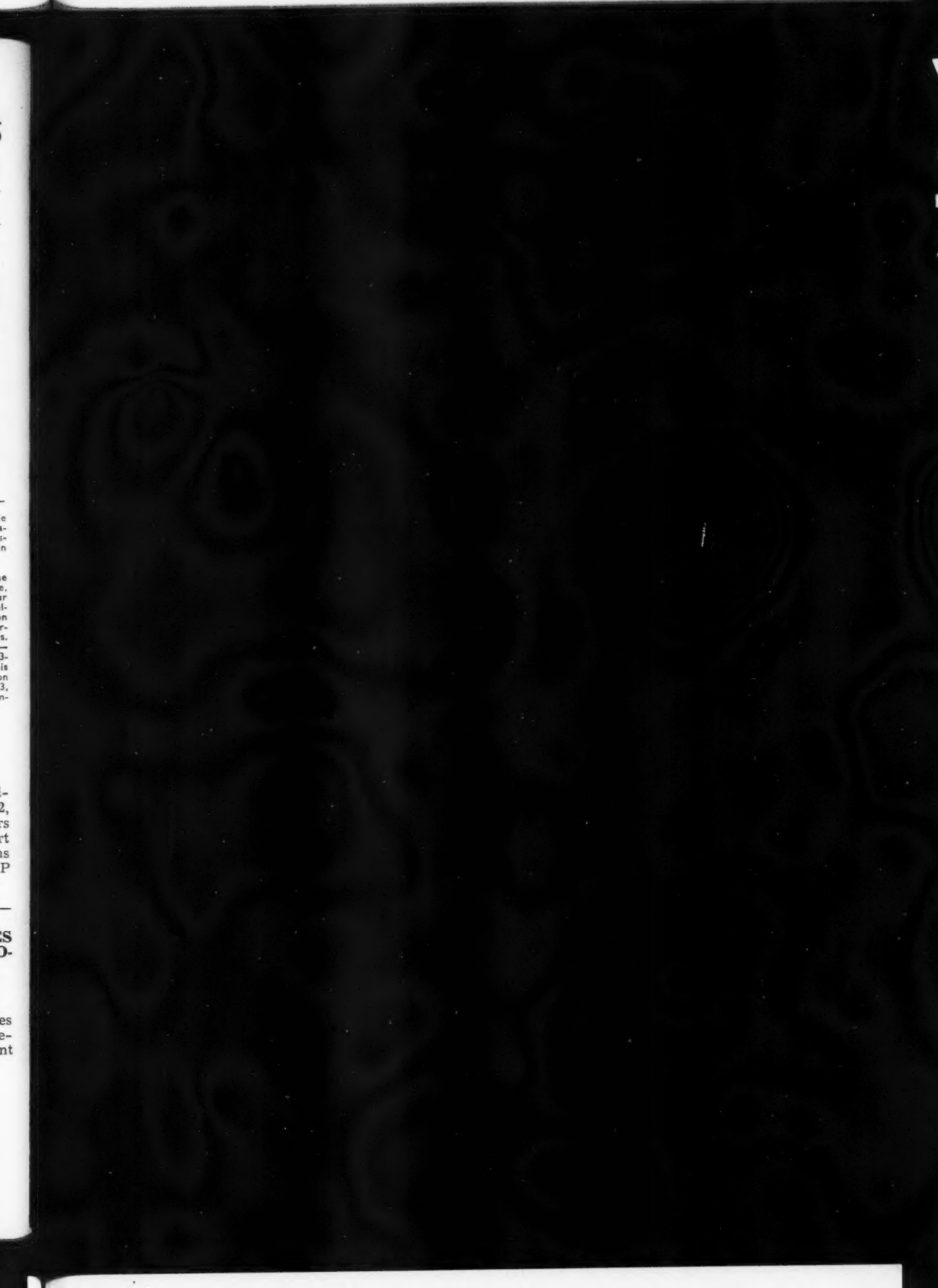
	1954	1955
Germany, Eastern	34.0	28.6

ANNUAIRE DE STATISTIQUES AGRICOLES ET ALIMENTAIRES, 1956, PARTIE I, PRODUCTION

Erratum

Tableau 19, Betteraves à sucre, page 50: Les chiffres du *rendement* (tonnes/hectare) pour l'Allemagne orientale pour les années 1954 et 1955 sont les suivantes:

	1954	1955
Allemagne orientale	34.0	28.6



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